FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1985

Hijacking of Italian Cruise Ship Ends

After a voyage taking them from Egypt, to Syria, and back to Egypt, the Palestinian hijackers of the *Achille Lauro* surrendered to Egyptian authorities, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid announced in a report carried by MENA. He said that the four hijackers "have left the ship for a destination outside Egypt." Salah Khalaf, one of two officials whom PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat appointed to negotiate with the hijackers, said the incident had been successfully concluded "with the cooperation of the PLO" in conjunction with Italian and Egyptian authorities, in remarks reported by ANSA. He noted that "no one has been killed" in the incident, contradicting earlier unconfirmed reports that a passenger had been killed.

Reaction to Hijacking -- Egyptian Foreign Ministry statements broadcast by Cairo radio condemned the hijacking and denied that the hijackers could have boarded the *Achille Lauro* at Alexandria, pointing out that "no Egyptian or foreign individuals" went aboard there. In a related commentary reported by the radio, Egypt's *AL-AKHBAR* maintained that the hijackers "cannot be PLO members" because of the PLO's strong relations with both Egypt and Italy. Syria also denounced the hijacking in an offical statement carried by Damascus television, stressing that "struggle is not hijacking ships and airliners or abducting innocent people but confronting the enemy in the field." Damascus radio noted reports that the hijacking was carried out by "the clique of the so-called Abu al-'Abbas, which is affiliated with Yasir 'Arafat." A Jordanian official statement broadcast by Amman radio condemned "this terrorist operation committed by those alien to the Palestinian cause," adding that the hijacking is intended to harm the Arab and Palestinian cause.

Israel

Relations With Italy — Israel protested a comparison drawn by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti between the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters and a Nazi reprisal during World War II in which 335 people were killed in Rome, ANSA reported.

Egypt

Assistant Foreign Minister Muhsin Fahmi denied that Israel has requested that a joint committee be set up to investigate the 5 October murder of seven Israeli tourists in the Sinai by an Egyptian policeman, MENA reported. He said Egypt will make the results of its investigation "known to all." Israel's health minister claimed that five of the seven Israeli tourists died from loss of blood and could have been saved by prompt medical treatment, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Eyewitnesses to the shootings say Egyptian police prevented Israeli doctors and medics at the scene from treating the wounded, the radio added.

MENA announced that Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadin who is visiting Cairo.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island 8 and 9 October and hit two "very large" maritime targets near the Iranian coast 8 October, according to Iraqi military statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Meanwhile, Gulf shipping sources cited by the Dubayy newspaper *KHALEEJ TIMES* said Iran plans to build a 200-mile pipeline along the Gulf coast to keep oil exports flowing despite repeated Iraqi attacks on Khark Island.

Tunisia

Two Jews and an Arab were killed and 15 others were wounded when a Tunisian security officer opened fire on a number of Jews at Jarbah Island in reaction to last week's Israeli raid on PLO headquarters, AFP reported citing TAP and Tunisian sources. The security officer, who was arrested after suffering serious injuries, was described by the sources as experiencing "a sudden fit of madness."

Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali demanded that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi allow the rest of the Tunisians in Libya to return home, Tunis radio reported. He noted that more than 51,000 Tunisians have been expelled from Libya.

Libya

TASS confirmed that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the "first half of October."

Contending that the presence of the United Nations in the United States has caused "paralysis" in the organization, Al-Qadhdhafi in a telegram to world heads of state carried by Tripoli radio urged that UN Headquarters be moved to a small, nonaligned country "without hegemonistic ambitions."

Lebanon

Two British women who were kidnapped in Beirut 26 September have been released, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan's Foreign Office summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires and rejected a 7 October DRA protest alleging that Pakistan shelled Barikowt, resulting in loss of life and property, Karachi radio reported.

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Further Reportage on Hijacking of Italian Ship

PLF Orders Ship to Egypt

JN081724 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Khalid has contacted us by telephone. He said he is an official of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], which claimed responsibility for hijacking the Italian ship. He called on the Palestinian group aboard the ship to treat the passengers and crew well, to head for Port Said, and to maintain constant radio contact with authorities in the Egyptian port.

It is noteworthy that the PLF, in whose name Abu Khalid spoke, held a conference in Tunis last month during which it elected Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member, as secretary general, whereas the same front under the leadership of Tal'at Ya'qub joined the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front. Tal'at Ya'qub this morning denied his group's involvement in the operation.

PLF Spokesman Warns

NC081949 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] A short while ago, the dissident Palestine Liberation Front confirmed that it has given the armed group that seized the Italian ship an order to head for Port Said.

A spokesman for the front explained that the operation by this group, called Unit Nahariyyah, does not aim at harming the passengers or the crew of the ship in any way. He added: For reasons we will later declare our colleagues were compelled to seize the Italian ship. They thus deviated from the goals with which they were entrusted.

The spokesman warned that anyone trying to attack the front or the ship will endanger the lives of everyone.

Meanwhile, the hijacked ship is still sailing between the Syrian port of Tartus and the Cyprus coast.

Pro-Syria PLF Denies Link

JN090709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus —'Ali 'Aziz, the official in charge of central information in the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] and PLF political bureau member, made the following statement yesterday evening: A group which has taken control of an Italian ship has said that it belongs to the PLF. We in the PLF would like to affirm that we have nothing to do with this operation, and that the party behind this operation must reveal its identity without involving the front's name.

The front that is capable of sending 12 armed men from an Egyptian port, carrying weapons and wireless equipment must certainly have relations with and receive facilities from official parties.

We once again affirm that we in the PLF refuse to have our name involved in an operation which we did not carry out. We also refuse to carry out such operations, and we would like to stress here that some persons who had been expelled from PLF ranks and were welcomed by the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis are being urged and financed to work in the name of the Front.

We reiterate that tampering and sabotage in the Palestinian arena must end. We clearly and frankly put the facts before our masses. We are capable of confronting these sabotage methods. In spite of this, we will continue to be advocates of unity for the sake of a PLO that is hostile to the Zionist enemy which killed scores of the sons of our people and the sons of the Tunisian Arab people a few days ago, and that will confront U.S. imperialism which continues to support the aggression against our revolution, people, and cause.

We once again affirm that we do not assume responsibility for this operation or its consequences. We also reaffirm that the time has come to put an end to the destructive mentality and methods and the distortion that exist in the Palestinian arena.

The official in charge of information in the PLF also stated: Following our previous statement in which we affirmed that the PLF has nothing to do with the hijacking of the Italian ship, we would like to stress that this operation has taken place to eclipse the demonstrations that are being staged by thousands of students in Egyptian universities against the Zionist enemy calling for the cancellation of the Camp David accords, the statement that the five Egyptian parties have issued calling for severing relations with the Zionist enemy, and the heroic operation carried out by an Egyptian soldier on the eve of the October war anniversary. This suspect operation harms the reputation of our people and our revolution.

To Surrender in Egypt

NC081940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1925 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Report by Nicosia correspondent Takis Kounnafis]

[Text] The Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, which is under the control of Palestinian commandos, left Tartus, Syria at 1800 today and is sailing toward Larnaca with Port Said again as the final destination. An envoy of Yasir 'Arafat who is in Cyprus and is watching developments told me that the ship is expected to arrive at Larnaca harbor around midnight. It will only refuel and take on food supplies. The Cyprus Government has consented to this purpose, following a request from interested countries. Yasir 'Arafat's envoy said he is certain that the hijackers, who belong to the Palestine Liberation Front, will keep their promise to leave the ship and surrender peacefully to an authorized Palestinian delegation. Thus, Abu al-'Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front, and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's special adviser, have already arrived in Port Said from Tunis.

According to what 'Arafat's envoy told me in Nicosia, the 12 hijackers assured the head of their organization, Abu al-'Abbas, that if the *Achille Lauro* anchors safely offPort Said they will abandon the ship and will be at his disposal.

PLO Mediation Crew Identified

LD082024 Rome ANSA in French 1915 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Oct (ANSA) -- The members of the commando group which hijacked the *Achille Lauro* liner off Port Said boarded the liner in Genoa and were carrying Latin American passports, said sources in Tunis close to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive.

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the PLO second in command and member of the Fatah Central Committee, disclosed that two members of the PLO are currently on board a ship which is in the vicinity of the hijacked liner and intend to make contact with the commandos.

"The problem at the moment is to try to establish contact with the ship because radio contact has been discontinued," stressed Abu Iyad.

According to sources close to Yasir 'Arafat, the two PLO members sent there to negotiate are Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to the PLO Executive chairman, and Abu 'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], one of the leaders of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, PFLP — a movement loyal to Mr 'Arafat. According to information, the "pirates" are reported to belong to a dissident group of the PFLP. These sources add that two of them have brothers imprisoned in Israel.

PLO on Hijackers' Identities

JN090732 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] In a telephone interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* early Tuesday, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), the number two man in PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah commando group, strongly condemned the hijack.

The PLO opposes such acts and the seizure of the ship is aimed at damaging the Palestinian cause and the PLO's relations with European countries, Mr. Khalaf said.

Asked whether he knew who the gunmen aboard the ship were, Mr. Khalaf said he believed they belonged to a "small group of desperate young Palestinians from the Sabra and Shatila" refugee camps in Beirut.

He said that two senior PLO officials in Cairo were in contact with the hijackers throughout Monday night in an attempt to convince them to release the hostages. But judging by contacts made by PLO Executive Committee Member Muhammad 'Abbas and Fatah Central Committee Member Hani al-Hasan the hijackers "are very desperate and are reacting to the tragedies that have befallen the Palestinian people, particularly in Sabra and Shatila over the last few years." Mr. Khalaf said.

He said that the hijackers also explained that they were affected by the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last week. Mr. Khalaf said that the PLO leadership was in continuous contact with the Italian Government and will do whatever it could to help release the hostages and the ship.

In Amman, deputy military commander of the PLO Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) said the organization could not identify the hijackers or trace any links to other Palestinian faction or an Arab country.

PLO Official Warns Israel

GF090844 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Oct (WAKH) — The PLO has denied any connection with the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* and has warned Israel not to take any action against the ship.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, quotes Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, as saying that the PLO has reinforced its delegation in Port Said and Cairo in order to try to resolve the crisis in cooperation with the Egyptian and Italian authorities.

Salah Khalaf described the departure of the ship from Egyptian territorial waters as a new complication of the crisis that Israel might exploit to carry out a rash operation that would lead to disaster for the passengers on board the ship.

He said that the PLO is attempting, together with the Egyptian and Italian authorities, to return the ship to Egyptian territorial waters. He said that this operation and other similar operations — although they are not in agreement with the method of Palestinian action — are a direct reaction to attempts by Israel and the United States to instilldespair among the Palestinian people.

He warned that the PLO will respond violently if Israel carries out a military action to rescue the hostages. He said he expected this to happen because Israel wants to make political gains in front of world public opinion.

Negotiations by Radio Begin

NC091016 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 9 (AFP) — Negotiations began today by radio between the Palestinian hijackers of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* and Egyptian Government representatives at Port Said, Italian officials said here.

The commandos, who seized the ship Monday in the Mediterranean after it left Alexandria, are holding about 400 passengers and crew members.

They are demanding the release of about 50 Palestinians from Israeli prisons.

In Bonn, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative, 'Abdallah al-Ifranji, said the hijackers were now in contact with the PLO.

The hijackers have said they are members of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), a PLO splinter group that last year divided into factions that are pro- and anti- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Mr al-Ifranji did not say how the talks were being carried out, or who was representing the PLO.

He described the development as a "sign of hope" in the negotiations which, he said, were aimed at freeing "elderly passengers and children" and then at ending the drama "without violence."

The PLO, which is also in close contact with the authorities in both Egypt and Italy over the hijacking, wants the hijackers to be "brought to court so the whole world knows who they are and who is supporting them," Mr al-Ifranji said.

Hijackers 'Disobedient' to PLO

LD091155 Rome Domestic Service in Italian
1100 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] According to the most reliable sources, the *Achille Lauro* is 12 miles off Port Said. Observers think that this is a positive factor. A few minutes ago a report stated that preliminary negotiations have started between the hijackers and the Egyptian Government. When the ship arrived near Port Said, the terrorists demanded to speak with the ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, and Federal Germany, but not Italy for the moment.

The killing of two U.S. passengers was denied by one of the hijackers as soon as communications resumed between the ship and the Egyptian port authorities. No one was killed, he said categorically, and no one will be released, at least, for the moment. The same terrorist then repeated the demand to release 50 Palestinians held in Israel.

We have an important detail: The group is reported to have described itself as "disobedient" to the PLO, and not "dissident," as has been repeated since yesterday. This might seem an irrelevant detail, but it is fundamental because the group might still be influenced and follow the orders of 'Arafat's PLO.

PLO Officials Mediate

NC091226 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, Oct 9 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today said PLO officials sent to Port Said, Egypt, had contacted the hijackers of the Italian cruise liner by shore-to-ship radio, and that the PLO was "very optimistic about a happy ending" to the episode.

PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said in Tunis that a PLO team was sent yesterday to Port Said, off which the *Achille Lauro* returned overnight from a point just outside Syrian waters, and after great difficulty had succeeded in speaking with the hijackers.

Mr 'Abd al-Rahman stressed the PLO did not know who the hijackers were.

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a top PLO official, repeated Mr 'Arafat's position that the organisation had had no hand in the hijacking. The PLO had had "absolutely no link" with the operation, which it "strongly condemns," Abu Iyad said.

The two officials in Tunis said the PLO was continuing "intensive efforts" in a three-party crisis committee in Port Said, alongside Egyptian and Italian officials.

Abu Iyad said Mr 'Arafat had been assured by Abu 'Abbas, head of the pro-'Arafat faction of the Palestine Liberation Front, that his group was not involved in the seizure of the liner.

A caller to a Western news agency in Beirut yesterday said the 'Abbas faction of the PLF had ordered the hijackers to return to Port Said from off the Syrian coast, near the Port of Tartus.

PLF Member Joins Talks

NC091258 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1237 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] A report from our radio correspondent in Port Said has noted that communications were held today between the hijackers of the Italian ship, which is now outside Egyptian territorial waters at a distance of 15 nautical miles from the port, and the operations room at the Egyptian naval base. The hijackers have denied the reports carried by some news agencies regarding the killing of one of the hostages. In this communication, the hijackers said that all the ship's passengers are in good health.

Our radio correspondent in Port Said has also learned that the hijackers have demanded that a person named Abu Khalid, who is a member of the [Palestine] Liberation Front to which the hijackers belong, come to the operations room. He has since arrived and joined those in the operations room at the Egyptian naval base.

Our radio correspondent has also said that the hijackers demanded that the ambassadors of the United States, Italy, Britain, and the FRG come to negotiate with them.

Communications are continuing between the ship's hijackers and the operations room.

4 Hijackers Surrender

NC091538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1534 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that the fourhijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* surrendered at 1700.

In his statement, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the problem of the ship has been solved, and that the hijackers have left the ship for a destination outside Egypt. He added: There have been no conditions, and the ship will head for Port Said to pick up the remaining passengers who were left behind for sightseeing.

Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt's position had been clear: that is to say, we denounced terrorism from the beginning.

He added: Our stand and efforts were centered on action to preserve the lives of the innocent people on board the ship. No negotiations in the true sense of the word were held with the hijackers.

PLO Spokesman 'Surprised'

NC091437 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Port Said, Egypt, Oct 9 (AFP) — Palestinian gunmen who seized the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* with some 450 people aboard Monday off Alexandria have decided to surrender, diplomatic sources here said today.

The sources added that the vessel was now inside Egyptian territorial waters and heading for this port at the mouth of the Suez Canal.

Meanwhile in Tunis, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today expressed surprise when informed that the pirates had decided to surrender.

Noting that the *Achille Lauro* was still off Port Said, Ahmad 'Abd al-'Rahman said serious negotiations were still under way for the release of the hostages and an end to the hijacking.

"The negotiations are proceeding rapidly and this hijacking will certainly end in the best conditions before tonight." he added.

Khalaf on Surrender

AU091516 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] (ANSA) Tunis, October 9 — "The terrorists have surrendered. Everything has ended peacefully with the cooperation of the PLO and Italian and Egyptian officials" Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's right-hand-man told ANSA today. No one has been killed, he said.

Agreement To End Hijacking

PA091517 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1459 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Madrid, 9 Oct (EFE) — The Palestinian commando group that hijacked the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* reached an agreement to end the hijacking, the Spanish Foreign Affairs Information Office has announced.

Inocencio Arias, director of the information office, told EFE that the Spanish ambassador in Cairo, Carlos Fernandez Longoria, advised him at 1512 Spanish time (1412 GMT) that the hijackers reached such an agreement with the Egyptian authorities.

"The ambassador said that the ship has not docked at Port Said as yet but is 10 miles off the port," Arias explained.

The information spokesman added that the Spanish ambassador left Port Said to take charge of the three Spaniards of the group of hostages held by the commando group.

"In his last message, the captain of the *Achille Lauro* said that everybody on board was well," Arias indicated.

Purser Describes Suspects

AU091144 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Genoa, Italy, Oct 9 (AFP) — A ship's purser from the Italian Liner *Achille Lauro*, who went ashore with some of the passengers at Alexandria last weekend before the ship was hijacked, said four young men of Mediterranean appearance acted strangely during the trip.

Santo Fico, in a preinterview in Cairo published in Italy, said that the four passengers in Cabin 82 never spoke to others nor joined in deck games.

He said that when they boarded the liner at the start of the voyage in Genoa, they showed a Norwegian, Canadian and two Argentine passports.

One of the Argentine passports is in the name of Walter Zer lenga, born Aug. 5, 1962 but the owner, who is staying in Rome with friends, has told police that it was stolen three months ago. He alerted the authorities when he saw his name on the passenger list.

There are believed to be about a dozen hijackers, but this has not been confirmed.

DFLP Communique

NC081447 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, Oct 8 (AFP) — The hard-line Palestinian grouping, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), today condemned the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner, the *Achille Lauro*. "Such an act wrongs citizens of diverse nationalities who have no relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict," said a communique from the DFLP, which is led by Nayif Hawatimah.

The communique said the DFLP rejected "allegations of the hijackers that their act was part of the struggle of the Palestinian people."

The DFLP called for the immediate release of the *Achille Lauro* and the several hundred people aboard. The communique said "essential struggle aainst the Zionist occupation must take place in the (Israeli-) occupied Palestinian territories."

The *Achille Lauro* was seized off the Egyptian coast yesterday. It is currently near Syria, but it is not clear if it is in Syrian territorial waters.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Chiefs of Staff Conclude Fifth Meeting
GF081228 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The GCC chiefs of staff concluded their fifth meeting at the GCC General Secretariat at noon today. Following the meeting 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general, stated that the GCC chiefs of staff discussed reports of various technical committees and adopted the necessary recommendations on them. He added that these recommendations would be raised at the defense ministers' meeting scheduled to be held on 20 October in Kuwait.

BAHRAIN

Iranian Official Arrives With Message for Amir
GF081838 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 8 Oct (WAKH) — Oct 8, (GNA) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammed Besharati and his accompanying delegation arrived here today from Doha within the framework of a Gulf tour. He is carrying a written message to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from the Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Amir Receives Message
GF081840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 Oct (WAKH) A message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i on bilateral relations and regional developments was delivered today to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Iza ibn Salman Al Khalifah. This verbal message was conveyed by 'Ali Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister, to Bahraini Deputy Amir Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Minister Meets USSR Envoy on Arms Cooperation
GF081130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has stated that the recent Israeli aggression on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis will be one of the articles on the agenda for the upcoming meeting of the GCC defense ministers that will be held in Kuwait. The newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today cites Shaykh Salim as saying: We have set all the plans designed to deter any aggression against us, particularly by the Zionist enemy. Shaykh Salim al-Sabah added that the Soviet defense minister may visit Kuwait in December.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* reported today that the Kuwaiti defense minister discussed with the Soviet ambassador yesterday all matters pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in the field of armament. The Kuwaiti defense minister visited the Soviet Union in July and held discussions with Soviet officials, during which it was asserted that the Soviet leadership welcomes Kuwait's needs for various weapons.

AL-KHALIJ Notes Al-Ahmad Meeting With Velayati
GF080622 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 Oct 85 p 1

[*AL-KHALIJ* dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad agreed with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati during their meeting a few days ago in New York to continue bilateral contacts to remove tension in the region and to agree on a basis to enable the rapprochement of points of view between Iran and its neighbors in the GCC states. *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Velayati have agreed to form joint Kuwait-Iranian committees for this purpose. They are to begin their meetings soon.

Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs, yesterday stated that the motive of the talks between Al-Ahmad and Velayati in New York is Kuwait's keenness to resolve differences and find a better atmosphere to resolve problems confronting the region through talks and direct meetings. The Kuwaiti cabinet yesterday was briefed on these meetings.

Israeli Raid on Agenda for GCC Ministers Meeting
GF081844 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim said that the Israeli air raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia will be included in the agenda of the meeting of GCC defence ministers to open in Kuwait October 20. The defence minister said in an interview with Kuwait: *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* newspaper that Kuwait has adopted plans to deter any aggression. Shaykh Salim said that Soviet defence minister might visit Kuwait in December.

Envoy Delivers Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Amir
LD061742 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA) — The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was conveyed by the charge d'affaires at the embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Kuwait, Hasnunah al-Shawash, during his meeting with the under secretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sulayman al-Majid al-Shahin. The content of the message was not disclosed.

QATAR

Iranian Official Arrives From Abu Dhabi
GF070719 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0510 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 6 Oct (WAKH) — 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister, arrived in Doha today coming from Abu Dhabi on a 2-day visit to Qatar within the framework of his tour to a number of the region's countries. Upon arrival he was received by Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Khalifi, Qatari Information Ministry under secretary, Ahmad Jasim al-Mullah, director of the Qatari Foreign Ministry protocol board, and members of the Iranian Embassy in Doha.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Chief Holds Washington News Conference

GF071351 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1816 GMT 6 Oct 85

["Text" of press conference by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, with Saudi journalists in Washington on 5 October — videotaped]

[Text] I would like to thank my colleagues and brothers, the men of the Saudi media. We congratulate ourselves on the Kingdom's international standing, thanks to the Islamic faith adhered to by the Kingdom, its people, its government, and its leaders, and thanks to the continuous immense efforts made in service to Arabs and Muslims by His Majesty King Fahd and his crown prince. It is true that this prestige comes from a number of things, but the bases on which we depend is our faith. From this faith emanates development and stability. There is no life without stability. Stability is one of the bases and principles which every people, and all leaders are keen to attain. With God's protection we enjoy stability. In light of this, construction and progress has proceeded. It is worth saying that no one can claim to have done this country a favor. God, the almighty, granted this country the spiritual food needed for life by locating the house of God, the almighty, within the territories of the Kingdom, in addition to launching the prophesy and God's message from this land.

These were not given to any other country but this dear country, which reflects God's willingness to have his people ensure sincere worship in words and deeds. Moreover, the almighty granted us good things and gave us black gold — such gold no one else can claim to have given us. Social justice can only be accomplished when there are funds. The funds cannot be useful if there is no stability. Stability cannot be useful when there are no principles. We live according to the Sunna of the prophet and under the umbrella of God's book.

Based on this premise, the [word indistinct] began, which is the correct citizenship, love, and allegiance to the almighty and to his sincere prophet. You know that education belongs to one person and history belongs to one person. [as heard] In our country, thanks be to God, education is independent of everything. The student can acquire education without being affected by anything except that which promotes the country's social and religious aspects. We have equality and equal opportunities among the son of his majesty the king, the son of the shepherd, and the son of the farmer. This is a privilege with which we are happy. We thank God that we have this kind of people. They are equal when they are at school, when they are in power, in stability, in justice, and in equality in rights. [as heard] How many times did his Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz, the founder and the unifier of the peninsula — as did King Sa'ud, King Faysal, King Khalid, and King Fahd — confer with those concerned to tackle general matters? These are parts of that to which we adhere. They are regarded as major concerns in other places.

As for the construction of society, each of us believes he was born here. Everyone believes that he is the brother of 'Abdallah. Each of us believes that he is a friend of the minister or any other person. There is no difference between the official and the citizen. The doors are open. In other words the simplicity and democracy — which the people call for all over the world — are applied habitually. I mention these things because we have to thank the almighty, who says: Proclaim the bounty of your God. Proclaiming God's bounties can be done by acknowledging it. We must thank God, the almighty, who bestowed on us this grace. From this premise, we have won world's respect.

The Saudi people do not ask for anyone's help. There are no countries [words indistinct], nor countries adopting our projects, nor countries granting us loans. On the contrary, we grant loans to people, and help them as much as we can, either with Islamic help, which is our duty, or with Arab and national help, which is a commitment to provide humane assistance for poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and sickness in various parts of the world. As you have heard, the United Nations has declared that Saudi Arabia is the only country that contributes everything required of it to the budget of the United Nations and its agencies and institutions.

Perhaps one of our faults, the faults that [passage indistinct] of an individual personally, but decreases the knowledge of the people on it, is propaganda. I do not say this to contradict my colleague the information minister, but the nature of the Kingdom is not to propagandize on what it spends, grants, or does. I believe this is an unseen good deed by which we should always abide, no matter what is said about us. Many countries issue propaganda against the Kingdom without result; they break on a rock called the Arab Muslim Saudi people.

I read your questions and found that they concentrate on four points. The first asks for the Saudi reaction to the Israeli raid on sister Tunis and our Palestinian brothers residing in Tunisia. As you know, his majesty the king has made a concentrated effort to contact all the Arab countries and to establish a decisive, rational stance. We here, as officials serving the Kingdom, upon instruction, were to contact the U.S. Government. The result of irrational decisiveness leads to failure and the result, laxity and complacency, is failure. However, the stance of the Kingdom — decisive, rational, and wise — was conveyed to us by his majesty the king, and I relayed it to friends at the United Nations.

As you know, 1 hour before delivering the address at the United Nations we were surprised by word of the raid. The response of his majesty the king was quick. We added a new closing to the address on the raid and the Kingdom's stance condemning Israel. It demanded that the entire free and civilized world, the world that serves peace, denounce and condemn this act characterized by the law of the jungle. We praise God that the resolution issued by Security Council was perhaps ideal within the context of the United Nations. It was not the resolution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but we are more proud of it than if it was our very own. It is the resolution of the world's countries.

It might be said that the United States abstained from voting. I believe that the United States took a big step by abstaining from the vote, which means support for the decision. The United States [words indistinct] and the infiltration of Zionism in U.S. establishments, particularly in the economic institutions, (?has nothing similar to it). The United States is not like other countries. The door to naturalization there is open. The U.S. citizenry is comprised of 200 world ethnic groups, all of them Americans. It means that a big country has attracted science and knowledge from all parts of the world. This has great advantages, but there is one disadvantage — solidarity is not 100 percent. A more hospitable people, like the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are one in origin and race, speak as one, and hold one opinion.

Three or four questions can be summed up in one: What is the Kingdom's view of the rash Israeli raid, which was an indirect shock? The Israeli rashness has been revealed day after day. I believe that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, its defeat and withdrawal, and its raid on the Iraqi nuclear power plants and its failure [words indistinct]. It is true that Iraq lost a significant amount of money, but the solidarity of the Arab nation with Iraq reconstructed the power plants. Concerning Israel's raid on Tunis, it caused problems with European countries on the Mediterranean Sea, as Israel used an international passage for piracy [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, the result is bad for Israel.

The endeavors of his majesty the king toward Arab solidarity progresses. Arab solidarity has a great role in preventing harm to the Arab nation. There is nothing to keep harm from the Arab nation except solidarity and the unity of goals and fate. We should always keep this in mind. Despite this, we as Saudis are but a small nation compared to the Arab nation, yet big concerning targets and ideals. This is our belief and our call.

The second question for which you seek my reply asks what efforts the Kingdom has made to realize Arab solidarity. In reality the Fes summit, held 2 years ago, and the resolutions adopted by the entire Arab nation revealed to the world that we want right and justice. These are outlined in eight points in the Fes resolutions which stem from right, justice, legitimacy, and just peace. We do not seek war, but also we do not seek capitulation. We want a just peace which provides rights, legitimacy, and justice to the Palestinian citizen. Based on this, the Arab nation sent delegations, to contact the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain, and the PRC — the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. The effectiveness and importance of these countries cannot be denied, without even looking at their mistakes, partiality, and desires. However, they are the five big countries that can move the world after almighty God. The Arab nation informed them of the Fes summit resolution, the concept of which was ridiculed, ignored, and violated by Israel. No matter how long it takes and whatever happens, Israel should submit to these eight points, because the points were drawn from comprehensive study and examination from all sides. The Arab nation adopted it unanimously; even those with extremist opinions and extremist concepts agreed on these eight points. Therefore, we must abide by them. This is the policy of the Kingdom, there is no alternative. On this basis the Casablanca summit was held in Rabat 2 months ago. On this basis, thank God, the brothers in Syria and Jordan came together in the Kingdom and a dialogue and fraternity began. We hope that these things will continue until we reach Arab solidarity, in light of which we will hold the basic Arab conference in Riyadh in a time [words indistinct] when the circumstances of the success are completed and the [words indistinct] of the Saudi people. We are ready to make sacrifices even if the conference fails. However, the success lies in the Arab nation. We do not want to say one day that a complete Arab summit has failed. We hope that the efforts of his majesty the king and his royal highness the crown prince and other Saudi efforts continue and bring about the success of this conference.

The third question asks what has been done about the arms deal? We have stated that there are plans that have been carried out by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is not in our interest to have the approval or disapproval of another country. We evaluate the needs of our Armed Forces. Our evaluation will be submitted to friendly countries. We give priority to any country which possesses such advanced arms. Naturally arms are similar in friendly European countries and the United States. For example, the Kingdom needs three types of aircraft: the modernized F-15E which means that the bomber [word indistinct] produced by the United States; the Tornado aircraft produced by Britain, which are of two types — long-range bomber aircraft and interceptor to support the bomber; and the French Mirage-2000, which includes bombers, and bomber interceptors. All three types of aircraft we gave as an example [word indistinct]. We ask for a detailed evaluation of each aircraft concerning its capability, armament, production, use, the possibility of obtaining it, flying range, and advantages and priorities.

I affirm once again that the studies have been in progress for 2 years. As a matter of fact, our youth in the Armed Forces, and particularly in the Air Force who work on the aircraft, may work more than 18 hours each day. I would like to affirm once again that for a year and a half they have not taken Thursdays and Fridays off at all, while they are entitled to take them alternatively. All this for only evaluation and study. The interests of the Armed Forces are based on this study. Everything studied was presented to the Armed Forces.

The studies clarified that there are but two bomber aircraft choices — the Tornado and the F-15E. This does not mean that our studies showed the Mirage-2000 aircraft to be of less use than those aircraft, but there were two reasons, which I mentioned earlier. I will visit France next week and meet with the president. I will also meet and hold talks with the new defense minister and the chief of staff. I would like to affirm that relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and France are significant, and not purchasing Mirage aircraft has had no effect at present.

However, concerning the F-15E aircraft, the Kingdom already has a large number of F-15 aircraft. We have spare parts, ammunition, high level training, and maintenance workshops, and hangers. Therefore, the addition of F-15E aircraft is 100 percent normal. This is why we made a request of the United States.

Concerning the Tornado aircraft, we have British Lightning aircraft. They were Lightning-II and the earlier Lightning-I, but they were worn out. Thus we had to either finally cancel it, which would cause the loss of tens of millions of pounds to the state, not millions but tens of millions. There are spare parts, ammunition, and aircraft, but more important there are hangers and maintenance workshops.

The military ideology of Britain is one thing, the military ideology of France or the United States is something else. Even the suits worn by the pilots are different. The suits from Britain, France and United States are all different. The same applies to the hydraulic equipment. You may talk to the Air Force personnel on this. The point was raised at the Finance Ministry when it asked why we should request 1000 uniforms from United States and the same number of uniforms from Britain. The uniforms for the Lightning aircraft are completely different from those of the American aircraft. Thus, the Tornado has its advantages. Britain will buy back all of our Lightning aircraft for an excellent price. This favors the Saudi treasury and the Saudi people. Millions have been spent on the hangars and workshops at four bases in the Kingdom, — no need to mention their names — and they are ready to immediately accommodate the Tornado aircraft. The Tornado aircraft will arrive in the Kingdom in 6 months. They will be flown by Saudi pilots, maintained by Saudi technicians, and kept in Saudi hangars and workshops. Why? Because we have the basis for them.

One of the main reasons which made the Saudi Air Force assessor rule out the Mirage aircraft at present is that we did not have these aircraft before. However, we will proceed to hold joint coordination talks and study with the friendly French Government to ensure every possible improvement of this aircraft is made in the next stage. This period may last 2 years, or even 10 years. If things proceed well, we will make a decision to purchase the French Mirage aircraft without being influenced by any side. However, Saudi money is dearer to us than our own lives. No money should be spent uselessly. I have clarified that the Tornado aircraft which we have purchased from the United Kingdom were not purchased because the United States, as the press reports, rejected it or because some congressmen objected to Saudi Arabia's order for F-15E's. We planned to buy the Tornado whether the F-15E's were obtained or not. The Tornado aircraft has its own mission and tactics which differ from those of the various F-15 aircraft. Achieving a balance in weaponry is determined by Saudi Arabia's policy which is based on its own interests. When we decided to buy the Tornado we also asked for a Tornado interceptor, because a long-range Tornado bomber should have a fighter escort for protection. In order to ensure coordination between personnel of the Saudi air and ground forces with regard to equipment, communications, speed and maneuvering, we found it necessary to overcome financial problems and purchase two squadrons of Tornado interceptors, totaling 22 fighters. At present we have a complete, coordinated, and integrated set of aircraft. All Lightning aircraft currently in our possession, including weapons systems and ammunition which cost millions of pounds, will be returned to Britain. This deal is regarded as an act of Britain's friendship and good attitude toward us [word indistinct].

With regard to the F-15, naturally the United States has its regulations and rules as a superpower. We respect the American people with their democratic system and their rules. We also respect Congress and its members, whether they support us or do not. Hence, we respect the countries with which we deal, but the U.S. Administration is responsible in this case and not Congress. Congress is the concern of the United States and its administration, but dealings with us are the concern of the U.S. administration, beginning with the U.S. President down to the concerned ministers and the [word indistinct] who deal with us militarily. The United States has not rejected this request. We have not stated that the United States rejected or made excuses. We believe that actually the issue is the concern of their leaders.

I was appointed by his majesty the king to discuss this issue with the concerned sides upon my arrival. Their answer was that they do not reject it at all and that they support all (?our requests) for aircraft, missiles, or advanced weapons. I do not want to give more details on our weapons because it is not in the interest of the Saudi people for others to know about those details. Everything we requested from the United States was accepted. We agreed with them to leave the issue at present and to (?make) this deal with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at an appropriate time.

I would like to affirm that even if this deal is not made soon, it will in no way affect the defenses of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, if it is made, it will double the defenses of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thus, we are in need of them. The approval of the concerned U.S. parties is on its way, but the date is still open — it may be 1 month or 1 year, but the issue is making good progress.

With regard to the third question, which deals with the Air Force, aviation, and their (?fears), I have already talked to international media about this issue.

Please excuse me, my fellow pressmen, if I summarize the questions. The fourth question is about the GCC, and the significance of the GCC defense ministers meeting in Kuwait scheduled to convene on 20 October. The second part of this question is about the GCC military industry project and whether this project will be submitted to the GCC summit scheduled to convene in Muscat next November. The answer: The GCC defense ministers conference is an international conference. It is well known that the defense and foreign ministers are the basic powers of the GCC. The GCC summit must discuss military and political strategy. Respectively, security, the economy, and other issues must be discussed.

We thank God that for the first time in the Arab world, regional institutions are cooperating in six countries without any differences. They are cooperating further for the prosperity and the benefit of the people. We are working within the Arab League and the UN charters for international cooperation. These are countries of goodwill, not evil and aggressive countries. These countries work to achieve development and the aspirations of their people. The GCC defense ministers will hold a meeting in Kuwait on 20 October. The agenda actually consist of three points. First, what are the achievements of the military committees formed by the joint defense and foreign ministers conference in 'Asir Region last year? We will evaluate every accomplishment.

We affirm that all decisions adopted by the joint defense and foreign ministers conference in 'Asir, and ratified by the GCC summit in Kuwait, were completely implemented. However, I feel that the details of these decisions must not be disclosed to the world, because they serve the security and the stability of the region. For example, the most important decision was to assemble the token forces, which began 15 days ago. The token forces are the GCC armed force currently assembled in King Khalid military city. These forces are to conduct exercises in harmony with each other. These forces are the nucleus for any deterrent rapid deployment forces from the GCC armed forces.

The GCC army chiefs of staff will convene next Monday in Riyadh to discuss military issues. They will submit to the GCC defense ministers conference in Kuwait the results of their evaluations as to what were the right and the wrong decisions. The right decisions will be passed on, the wrong decisions will be evaluated and corrected, in cooperation with our aides, the army chiefs of staff, the commanders of operations, and the commanders in chief of the GCC armed forces.

This is a summary of the forthcoming meeting of the GCC defense ministers to be convened in Kuwait. Concerning the military industry, a decision was made 2 years ago to establish a GCC militarycorporation. Of course the names of those involved and the location of the corporation has yet to be decided. However, we began to evaluate the military industry and the things needed by the GCC related to light and medium industries. We are looking ahead to heavy industry, but we must proceed gradually. A number of local military industry corporations have been formed in several GCC states. As you know, the Kingdom has established a general corporation for military industry, which includes forming its general secretariat. The corporation has an independent budget and a system similar to that found in military industries in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Among the budget goals is to establish a military institution in the Kingdom to replace the present military factories. It is to be a general institution with its own board of directors. Over the next few days the fruits of this project will be shown prior to the Arab summit. The Saudi military industrial corporation and the Saudi privatesector are currently conducting consultations and exchanging expertise.

We have introduced a new element — economic balance. Economic balance stems from the peace shield project, related to the leadership and control of the air forces, which has assigned not less than 30 percent of the project to the private industrial sector in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, not necessarily to military industries, but to advance developed industries. For example, Saudi Airlines has contributed (?30) percent in this regard to manufacture machinery and equipment for Saudi Airlines, which previously purchased from abroad. In a few years they will be manufactured in the Kingdom. The Saudi investment corporation has contributed 5 percent. The Gulf investment corporation stemming from the GCC has contributed 28 percent, and other private sectors have allocated $500 million for the economic balance project. These form the basic nucleus currently participating in the Kingdom's military industries. When the general corporation is established and supervised by the Saudi industrial corporation, we will then present to the GCC an integrated organized industrial project. Hence, the GCC military industries corporation will be formed by GCC defense ministers, the army chiefs of staff, and the civil industry ministers. A military industry cannot be formed without the participation of civilian industries or national capital, and will be successful.

I think that we should end our fraternal talk because we might get involved in other issues and we do not have the time, we might begin repeating ourselves. Thank you.

Paper Sees Israel as Cause of Mideast Violence

GF090648 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the issue of eliminating violence in the Middle East, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* writes: The natural method and ideal solution to eliminate the violence which has continued to erupt in the Middle East since 1948 is to eliminate the causes for the eruption and persistence of this violence through a just solution to the Palestinian question that enables the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to establish an independent state on their true land. The paper says: Partial solutions will act only as tranquilizers which will only serve for some time and then collapse before the waves of terrorist violence which Israel has planted in the Middle East through its reliance, for its continued existence, on the practicing of terrorist acts which inevitably provoke parallel reactions.

Riyadh on Reaction to Israeli Raid on Tunis

GF081610 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Analysis by 'Abdallah Burhan 'Abdallah]

[Text] During a Cabinet meeting chaired by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz last night, the Cabinet reviewed the brutal and blatant aggression against Tunisian territories and the PLO Headquarters and discussed the motives and consequences of this aggression. The Cabinet listened to details of exchanges made by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with the Tunisian Prime minister, other Tunisian leaders, and the PLO, and to his majesty's affirmation that the Kingdom stands by right without reservation and condemns and denounces the brutal raid against the Palestinian and Tunisian people.

A matter which reaffirms the Kingdom's denunciation and condemnations of this blatant aggression against the sovereignty of Tunisia and its peaceful people and against the headquarters of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinians people, and which confirms the unlimited standing of the Kingdom by right and against terrorism, is that this aggression is a clear violation of the UN Charter and international laws.

This confirmation comes today following the Kingdom's declaration in a statement issued by the Royal Court last Tuesday denouncing and condemning the Israeli raid on Tunisia and the PLO Headquarters and affirming its solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian Government and people and the Palestinian people. During a phone call by his majesty the king last Wednesday with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and PLO Chairman

Yasir 'Arafat, his majesty affirmed the Kingdom's solidarity with sister Tunisia and the Kingdom's total support for it. The Kingdom stands beside Tunisia in resisting the criminal attack.

His majesty also affirmed the Kingdom's stand and its total and constant support for the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people and the leadership represented by the PLO in restoring their usurped rights and attaining self-determination. Moreover, during his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general expressed the Arab point of view that the free world, which raises the slogans of freedom, right, justice, and peace, should move with its humane principles in a serious collective effort to put an end to the constant Israeli aggression against the Arabs. This was expressed through the stable, honest, and serious stance adopted by the Kingdom on the Israeli raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunisia.

There is obvious evidence of the success of the Kingdom's efforts in particular, and Arab efforts in general, to foil the attempts of the Israeli enemy to press the United States to veto the UN Security Council resolution, which condemned the Israeli raid on Tunisia, since the United States' abstaining from using the veto at the Security Council was considered a clear retreat from the stance of the White House and President Reagan, who supported the Israeli raid with great enthusiasm upon its occurance last Tuesday. It is clear that a number of factors played a role in the adoption of this stance, including the discussions between Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Reagan during their meeting in the White House, during which his highness informed the U.S. President of the clear and honest stance of the Kingdom on the Israeli raid on Tunisia and the concern of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz about this raid and its reflections on the region.

In its address at the UN General Assembly, the Kingdom expressed a strong reaction, the first official Arab reaction issued immediately after the Israeli raid. It is the reaction through which the Kingdom insisted on the importance of adopting an international stance to deter Israeli aggression. It is not surprising to see that the Kingdom's stable stances and its effective contribution realized this result, actually considered a victory for Arab diplomacy, which unified efforts as it had not for a long time in defending the causes of right and justice of all mankind.

UAE

Official Meets Eritrean Liberation Front Leader

GF081847 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (WAKH) — Acting Undersecretary at the UAE Foreign Ministry Ya'qub al-Kindi today received 'Uthman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front who informed him about the steps taken to unify the Eritrean Liberation Fronts. He also briefed him on the latest political and military developments on the Eritrean Front. Sabbe arrived here last night on a visit to the UAE as part of a Gulf tour.

Zayid Receives Message from Iran's Khamene'i

GF051046 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness the President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab world. The message was conveyed by 'Ali Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister, during his meeting with his highness the president at the al-Jarf rest house this morning. The audience was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid; and Mostafa (Tuni) Ha'eri, Iranian ambassador to the UAE.

PDRY

YSP Central Committee Concludes Meetings

GF081439 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The 17th session of the YSP Central Commitee, which convened from 1-7 October 1985, concluded its meetings yesterday. The meetings were held under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. A press statement was issued on the sessions. Following is the text:

Amid the immense party and popular perparations for the convocation of the third YSP general congress and in light of preparations for the great event in the life of the revolution and the people, the YSP Central Committee held, from 1-7 October 1985, its 17th session under the chairmanship of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The meetings of this session were distinguished with lofty comradely spirit and profound feelings of responsibility laid on the shoulders of the strugglers.

The convocations of this session comes just a few days prior to the convocation of the third YSP General Congress. This provides the event special importance concerning developments witnessed by the country and intensive preparations undertaken on the party, political, economic, and cultural levels to hold our party's third general congress. These preparations reflect reinforcement of the role and the position of our party as a political and instructive pioneer of the entire revolutionary process in the country. This also reflects success in attaining further steps in the ideological, political, and organizational unity based on the theory of the scientific socialism and international proletarianism among firm members of our party. This unity now represents the source for the unity of the party and its capability to attain consecutive successes in favor of the popular masses with genuine interest behind any renaissance or development witnessed by our Yemeni society.

The YSP Central Committee discussed the preparations designed to hold the congress, particularly concerning its profound discussions of the basic documents to be presented to the third general congress — the reports of the Central Committee, the main trends of the third 5-year plan for the years 1986-1990, the report of the Central Inspection Committee, and other documents that coherently demonstrate the immense success of the preparation steps, foremost being the mushrooming power of our party to adhere to the toiling masses and to their leadership, in addition to mobilizing them. The process of preparation acquired a huge popular nature that demonstrates its historic role being the mind, the honor, and the conscience of the people and the struggle pioneer experienced in the social and the national struggle. The masses have always asserted that this is clear in the course of preparing for the conference by rallying around the leading party and its correct path designed to reinforce the prestige of our progressive party, to opt for the national options, to firmly confront all the imperialist and reactionary schemes, and to attain the goals and aspirations of our people in social progress and unity.

alution coincide with the convocation of the party congress. This grants the anniversary enriched significance which indicates that the revolutionary struggle of the masses of our people escalates and moves in its various phases to ultimately lead to the attainment of our socialist goals according to the objective rules of development and the characteristics of the Yemeni situation.

Meanwhile, the YSP Central Committee has endorsed a plan tohold the Third General YSP Congress from 11-13 October 1985. The Central Committee also approved the documents to be presented at the conference — the report of the Central Committee, the basic trends of the third 5-year plan of the economic and the social developments 1986-1990, and the report of the Central Financial Inspection Committee. The Central Committee also approved a number of organizational measures designed to ensure preparations for the congresses of the governorates and the Armed Forces, and the convocation of the third general congress on the date set in advance.

YAR

President Said About To Reshuffle Cabinet

GF081842 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (WAKH) — President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Arab Republic of Yemen will reshuffle the Cabinet to include Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Ghani, the UAE *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper said. The newspaper quoted informed Yemeni sources as saying candidates for the new government include Dr. 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, foreign minister, and Dr. Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy premier. The newspaper also said new blood will be injected in the new cabinet.

'Abd al-Majid Meets U.S., Italian, French Envoys

NC081524 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today had several meetings with a view to rescuing the passengers of the hijacked Italian ship. He met with the U.S., Italian, and French ambassadors. He also met with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Following these meetings, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that they are part of the efforts that Egypt is undertaking to help rescue the ship's passengers and end the crisis. He said that during these meetings he emphasized that Egypt condemned the acts of violence the area has been experiencing recently.

Second Session

NC090006 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2330 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held another meeting tonight, which was attended by the ambassadors of the FRG, France, and Italy. During the session, he reviewed developments in the hijacking of the Italian ship and the efforts being made to save its passengers.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt is doing its utmost to save the lives of the passengers on board the hijacked Italian vessel, and that it is ready to do what it can to end this crisis.

AL-AHRAM, AL-AKHBAR View Hijacked Ship Incident

NC090709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0520 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "The Whirlpool of Violence in the Region," *AL-AHRAM* says that it was clear from the moment the captain of the hijacked Italian cruise liner said that he was no longer in command of his ship, but that a group of commandos had taken the helm, that Egypt was the primary target of these gunmen. They seek to create further storms in a region which has still not cleared its lungs from the dust raised by the Israeli air raid on Tunisia.

AL-AHRAM says that through its successive contacts with the Italian and U.S. Governments and with the PLO, Egypt has sought from the outset to emphasize that the most important thing is to rescue the ship and its passengers in any way possible,before condemning the action. Regardless of the nationalities of the hostages, which has been sailing between Port Said and Tartus since Tuesday, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry condemns all forms of violence. These acts have not even spared a pleasure vessel from Genoa.

Commenting on the same topic under the headline, "A Terrorist Operation To Camouflage the Israeli Air Raid," *AL-AKHBAR* says: We believe that the seizure of the Italian cruise liner with 440 passengers and crew in territorial waters off the Egyptian coast is primarily aimed against the Palestinians. The perpetrators cannot be PLO members. The first reason for this is the strong relations existing between Egypt and the PLO, and the second reason stems from the firm relations between the PLO and Italy. Italian-PLO relations are good because of Italy's honorable position in support of the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. A PLO spokesman in Tunis has confirmed this by categorically denying any involvement in this action. *AL-AKHBAR* states that the hijackers of the ship, who claim to be Palestinians and who have threatened to blow up the vessel and kill innocent people on board, are of various nationalities. *AL-AKHBAR* says that one must recall the position adopted by the leaders of the Middle East peace process: Senior PLO officials, President Husni Mubarak, and Jordan's King Husayn. These leaders have announced that they will continue their efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East despite the Israeli air raid on Tunisia, an operation unanimously condemned by the UN Security Council. The United States abstained from voting.

Magazine Claims Intelligence Alert in Libya

NC051351 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1255 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 5 Oct (MENA) — In its edition which will appear the day after tomorrow, Monday, the Paris-based Arabic language magazine *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* quotes travellers from Libya as saying that the Libyan intelligence apparatus has for several weeks been in an undeclared state of alert.

The magazine added that according to the travellers, the reason for this alert is that the Libyan authorities have discovered empty fishing boats on the coasts. Members of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's intelligence apparatus have deliberately let it be known that these boats belong to smugglers, but ordinary Libyans are convinced that they have been used by national opposition members to enable them to enter Libya.

Fahmi Says No Israeli Request for Joint Inquiry

NC081341 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1308 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Dr Muhsin Fahmi has denied that Israel has submitted a request to set up a joint committee to investigate the incident of the Egyptian policeman who went beserk and opened fire on Israeli tourists in the Sinai. Dr Fahmi pointed out that Israel knows quite well that this issue comes within Egyptian sovereignty. Dr Fahmi added: When the investigation is over and the truth has been arrived at, Egypt will naturally make the result known to all.

Mubarak Receives Cable From Tunisia's Bourguiba

NC071132 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1040 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable from

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the anniversary of 6 October:

The glorious anniversary of 6 October, which all Arabs celebrate and which is the embodiment of the victory of the Arab will over the powers of injustice and tyranny, is a dear occasion to us, and we share its everlasting memory with the Egyptian people. Your Excellency's decision not to celebrate this holiday out of sympathy for the Tunisian and Palestinian people following Israel's outrageous act of aggression against our soil, is a further manifestation of the overwhelming feelings of solidarity which you have expressed. On this occasion, I am pleased to send my sincere congratulations to Your Excellency, and I wish the fraternal Egyptian people much prosperity and happiness. May God guide our steps to achieve the best for our fraternal peoples, and to defend the causes of our Arab and Islamic nations.

Mubarak Responds, Views Raid

NC091009 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0940 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that Egypt's position regarding the Israeli act of aggression against Tunisia stems from its historic and pan-Arab responsibilities to defend every Arab right and Islamic shrine. He asserted that Egypt will continue to follow the path toward establishing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

These sentiments were contained in a cable which President Mubarak sent to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in appreciation for the Tunisian cable congratulating Egypt on its 6 October anniversary. The text of the cable is as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to send to your excellency my heartfelt thanks for your congratulations on the anniversary of the glorious October victory. The position taken by Arab Egypt toward the act of aggression perpetrated on your national soil stems from its historic and pan-Arab responsibilities to defend every Arab right and Islamic shrine. I would like to affirm to you that we will continue along our path toward establishing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. With my best greetings to you and wishes for your fraternal people, I pray to God Almighty to guide us toward good and toward the prosperity of our Arab nation. Please accept my kind regards and appreciation.

Mubarak Sends Kohl Message on Israeli Raid

NC031559 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1510 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, 4 Oct (MENA) — FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl has received a message from President Husni Mubarak on Israel's act of aggression against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters.

Egyptian Ambassador in Bonn Al-Shaf'i 'Abd al-Hamid met today with Schuler, FRG minister of state for chancellery affairs [name and title as received], and delivered the note. The Middle East situation and the effects of Israel's aggression on the regional peace process were also discussed at the session.

It should be noted that the FRG and the EEC have officially condemned the Israeli attack on Tunis.

'Abd al-Majid Confers With PLO's Khalid al-Hasan

NC061607 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1450 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Khalid al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the PLO representative in Cairo.

Following the approximately 1-hour meeting, Khalid al-Hasan said that he is visiting Cairo on a mission for the PLO. He added that during the meeting he and Dr 'Abd al-Majid made a comprehensive review of recent developments in the Middle East. He stressed that the PLO is constantly coordinating moves with Egypt in order to give direction to the political struggle at this decisive stage.

Khalid al-Hasan praised President Mubarak's stance, and said: We Palestinians are very pleased with the stands President Mubarak takes, especially when he declared that Egypt would not sit back in the case of any aggression against Jordan.

Al-Hasan added: The world knows that we have no military bases in Jordan. We will not stage any action across Jordanian territory because we no longer need to do this.

Al-Hasan said: My talks with Egyptian officials deal with this delicate phase, especially in view of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. Naturally, the Americans and the Israelis are again trying to finish off the PLO because they know that its course is correct and its will is strong.

Iraqi First Vice President Arrives in Cairo

NC081706 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1656 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first vice president, arrived in Cairo at 1800 today on a brief visit to Egypt; during the visit he will meet with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Ramadan was received on arrival by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Mubarak Receives Message From Omani Sultan

NC052114 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has received a written message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman dealing with bilateral relations. The message was delivered by 'Abdallah al-Najjar, the Omani ambassador in Cairo, who met with President Mubarak today.

Air Force Commander Leaves for Paris Visit

NC070956 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0920 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad Hilmi left Cairo for Paris this morning on a week-long official visit at the invitation of the French Air Force commander. Dates for the delivery of Mirage-2000 aircraft to Egypt will be discussed during the visit.

Mubarak Cables GDR's Honecker on National Day

NC061307 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1130 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to his excellency President Erich Honcker, SED General Secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic:

It pleases me to send to Your Excellency and to your friendly people the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the anniversary of the establishment of your Republic. I am confident that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between our two countries will witness increased strength and growth to their mutual benefit and in support of world security and peace. Please accept my sincerest greetings and best wishes to Your Excellency for health and happiness. I wish your friendly people more progress and prosperity. With my best regards and respect.

Swiss Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC071929 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1850 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Pierre Aubert, Swiss chief of theDepartment of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Cairo from Geneva today on a 4-day official visit to Egypt. President Husni Mubarak will receive Aubert while he is here.

During his visit, Aubert will meet with prime minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, People's Assembly speaker.

The official talks between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the Swiss minister will begin tomorrow, Tuesday, at the Foreign Ministry. The talks will deal with bilateral relations, international issues of mutual concern, and developments in the Middle East.

Dr Butrus Ghali, deputy prime minister and minister of state for foreign affairs, received the Swiss minister upon his arrival.

Confers With Ghali

NC081143 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1035 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has held a meeting with Pierre Aubert, head of Switzerland's Foreign Affairs Department, who is currently visiting Cairo. Their talks dealt with the march toward regional peace in light of recent developments. The negative impact that the latest Israeli act of aggression against Tunisia and PLO headquarters has had on the peace porcess was examined as well. The Swiss minister arrived in Cairo yesterday evening for a 4-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Condemns Violence

NC081415 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1350 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Visiting Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert has strongly condemned all acts of violence in the Middle East.

In statements to correspondents today, the Swiss foreign minister said: We condemn every use of violence and force. It makes no difference who is responsible or whether this aggression and violence is directed at Tunisia, Larnaca, or an Italian ship.

When asked if he will convey this message to Israel during his visit there, he replied: We condemn all types of violence. I will tell Israel exactly the same thing that I have told everyone else.

Talks Open

NC081526 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1305 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Talks between Egypt and Switzerland began at the Foreign Ministry here today. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The Swiss side was headed by Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, who arrived in Cairo yesterday.

Ambassadors Muhsin Fahmi and Wafa' Hijazi, who are both assistant foreign ministers; 'Ala' Khayrat, head of the Western Europe Department; and a number of experts in European affairs at the Foreign Ministry were among Egypt's representatives at the talks. The session was also attended by the Swiss minister's delegation.

Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhsin Fahmi made a statement on the 2 and 1/2 hour round of talks. According to Fahmi, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained Egyptian policy on a number of current issues, placing special emphasis on several aspects of and developments in the Middle East question.

Ambassador Fahmi added: Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt is doing its best to ensure that this chance of achieving a just and comprehensive Middle East peace is not wasted, regardless of the obstacles facing this process. 'Abd al-Majid also stressed that peace represents the best method for curbing the violence which prevails in the region.

The ambassador pointed out that both the Swiss and Egyptian foreign ministers shared the view that a just and comprehensive peace is the only way to stop violence. He noted that the Gulf war, bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in the economic, industrial, and cultural fields were discussed as well. He said that the Swiss foreign minister will meet with the Egyptian ministers responsible for these sectors to make a detailed examination of bilateral cooperation.

Praises Mubarak Policy

NC081623 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1325 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert has praised President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's wise policy. He added: I greatly admire the policy of the Egyptian president.

In a statement to newsmen today, the Swiss foreign minister continued: If each state in the area had adopted the same wise and moderate policy, we would never have had to worry about the future of this region. The Swiss foreign minister noted that his present tour in the area is to learn about the true situation here. He denied the existence of any Swiss plan to achieve peace in the Middle East. He added: All that Switzerland can do is to support the peace initiative.

Calls Ship Seizure 'Criminal'

NC090022 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1850 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert has described the seizure of the Italian ship as a criminal and terroristic act which violates international law.

This came during the Swiss foreign minister's speech at a ceremony held by the Swiss Club this evening. Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, the governor of Al-Jizah, was a guest at the event.

Aubert said that this act must not go unpunished. He noted that a number of Swiss tourists who were on board the hijacked vessel arrived in Cairo this morning.

Luciano Remo Mordasini, Swiss ambassador to Egypt, and members of the Swiss community in Cairo and Alexandria were also present at the ceremony.

Lutfi Receives Sudanese Defense Minister

NC051824 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1505 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received Sudanese Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah in his office today. The talks dealt with the situation in Sudan. The Sudanese minsiter asserted that the situation is stable and improving. The talks also dealt with the excellent fraternal relations between the two countries.

The Sudanese minister conveyed a verbal message to Dr Lutfi from Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, including an invitation to visit Sudan. In the message, the Sudanese prime minister asserts that he will soon visit Cairo.

$110 Million Trade Agreement Signed With Jordan

NC051850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] A joint agreement between the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed at the Ministry of Economy today.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt, while Farhi 'Ubayd, the Jordanian minister of transportation, signed it on behalf of Jordan. The two countries agree to expedite the implementation of the $110-million deal signed by the two countries. The deal stipulates that the Jordanian Government supply Egypt with 1 million tons of cement. In turn, the Egyptian Government will export commodities suited for the Jordanian market. According to the deal, shipment of the Jordanian cement will start this month. An economic delegation will leave for Jordan within the next few days to conclude contracts for Egyptian commodities with Jordanian importers.

Jordanian Army Commander Arrives in Cairo

NC071638 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1547 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived in Cairo this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. Upon arrival, Gen Zayd ibn Shakir stated that his visit falls within the context of exchanges between Jordanian officials and their brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt. These exchanges are to consult on issues that concern the Armed Forces in both countries. Gen Ibn Shakir's visit will last 2 days.

Departs Cairo 8 Oct

NC081724 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1605 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and his delegation left Cairo today after a 2-day [as received] visit.

During his stay in Egypt, Ibn Shakir held talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, within the framework of constant military consultations between the two countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military District.

Mali's Information Minister Concludes Visit
NC041433 Cairo MENA in English
1049 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — Visiting Malian Information Minister Mrs Gakou Nee Fatou Niang and her accompanying delegation left here this morning for home after a week-long visit to Egypt.

She held talks with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif on means of boosting joint cultural and information cooperation.

The executive programme of the Egyptian-Malian information protocol was signed during the Malian minister's visit.

UK's Owen Concludes Visit, Departs 4 October
NC041250 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1222 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — David Owen, former British foreign secretary and leader of the Social Democratic Party, left Cairo this afternoon. He is returning home after a visit to Egypt that lasted several days. During this visit, Owen held talks with senior Egyptian officials on the Middle East situation and on ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

Ghali Meets Zanzibar Official, Delegation
NC071401 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1135 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has received Nsimu 'abd al-Rahman, the Republic of Zanzibar's minister of information [name and title as received], and the members of his accompanying delegation. The group is currently visiting Cairo. Ways of promoting bilateral relations, as well as Zanzibar's need for Egyptian technical expertise in various fields, were discussed at the meeting.

Ghali Meets New Indian, Bangladeshi Ambassadors
NC081620 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1405 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs today met with (Shudar Shan Kumar), the new Indian ambassador in Cairo, and Mohammad Saddiq 'Abd al-Rahman, Bangladesh's new ambassador in Cairo. Relations between Egypt and both India and Bagladesh, as well as current area issues were discussed during the meeting. Dr Ghali emphasized Egypt's denunciation of Israel's act of aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Lutfi Meets Chamber of Commerce Officials
NC051837 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi held a meeting today with members of the board of directors of the General Chambers of Commerce Federation, and the heads of the federation's Export, Import and Investment Departments. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of Cabinet affairs, and Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Prime Minister Lutfi stated that they discussed the current role of the chambers of commerce. Lutfi emphasized that the government wanted to encourage that role in the interest of the national economy, and to meet the needs of the people. He pointed out that the government will press the private sector to play a more positive role in promoting the national economy. Lutfi added that the government is undertaking a study to ease export regulations and grant incentives to exporters.

Prime Minister Lutfi concluded his statement by noting that members of the Chamber of Commerce Federation have emphasized that they will fully cooperate with the government to fulfill the country's supreme interests.

Al-Azhar Shaykh Calls for Joint Arab Response to Raid
PM061445 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
3 Oct 85 pp 1, 9

[Unatributed report: "Shaykh of al-Azhar in a Statement to Islamic Nation: We Broke Israel's Long Arm in October War, Now We Must Unite To Cut It It Off; Call for Joint Arab League-ICO Meeting"]

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, the shaykh of Al-Azhar, has called on the Arab and Islamic nation to shun division and inter-fighting and to unite against the new Israeli aggression.

In a statement on the Israeli raid on Tunis he issued yesterday, the grand imam said: We broke Israel's long arm in the October War, but it has now come back, and so we must unite in order to eliminate it.

Shaykh of al-Azhar appealed to the Arab league and the ICO to hold a joint meeting in order to discuss the Arab and Islamic situation in the present conditions.

The following is the text of the statement:

Reports have come in about the savage and even barbaric raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. It is as if chaos has prevailed in the world and the international organizations no longer exist, and as if the Arabs and Muslims in general do not exist. It is as if they have lost their ingredients as a nation of 1 billion people spread throughout the world; it is as if they have abandoned chivalry, courage, and care for the protection of the land and honor for which they are known.

The long aggressive arm which the 1973 October War bent and even broke — the glorious war in which the Arabs and Muslims rallied in support of Egypt and its Army — this arm has begun to extend and to gain strength and to stretch beyond borders and the wars which it has ignited and stoked in Lebanon and, as a result, the sons of Lebanon have fought one another and became fodder for a murderous war which is being inflamed by those enemies, the enemies of God and the people. Unfortunately, some of the Arabs who have abandoned the genuine Arab character of loyalty to their nation, land, and religion, have participated in stoking this war and dividing the Arab ranks and even starting fires here and there.

O Arabs, O Muslims!

God the Almighty calls on you in the Koran saying: "Go ye forth, (whether equipped) lightly or heavily, and strive and struggle, with your goods and your persons, in the Cause of God. That is best for you, if ye (but) knew." [Koranic verse]

O Arabs, I Muslims!

How did you submit to humiliation and accept degradation? How did you accept that this arm should extend to Tunis in order to strike at the Palestinians there and pursue them after it had expelled them from their land and captured the Al-Aqsa mosque, the first qiblah and the third holy shrine?

How can this happen when the Koran says: "But honor belongs to God, his apostles, and to the believers." [Koranic verse]

Do you expect the other countries to protect you and to take revenge for you?

You have experienced what those [countries] have done since the beginning of the Palestinian problem. It was they who planted this cancer in the heart of the Arabs and the Muslims.

Do not rely upon the unjust ones, for you will be smitten by the fire — the fire of humiliation, loss, ensalvement, and oppression in this world that will touch you and your generations, and the fire of the hereafter because you have abandoned your countries and became divided into sects and parties fighting one another. Indeed the humiliation was the strike against the PLO headquarters in Muslim Arab Tunisia.

Fighters in Lebanon: Stand in one single rank and aim your weapons at the chest of your enemy who has belittled you and who has gone as far as Tunisia to behave wantonly and to spread destruction, death, and ruination.

Fighters in Iran: You are fighting your brothers in Islam, while this [Israel] is the enemy of Islam and the Muslims about whom God said "strongest among men in enmity to the believers wilt thou find Jews and pagans." Stop this war and direct your efforts and armies toward the liberation of Al-Aqsa mosque in order to eliminate this arm that has shown insolence, wrought corruption, and spread war, destruction, and killing in the land of Arabs and Muslims.

Where is the Arab league, where is the ICO?

I suggest that these two organizations be called for a meeting immediately, a joint meeting that will adopt a definite stand against this aggression, a stand that will be honorable and preserve dignity as well as bring an end to differences between governments so they may stand in one single rank: "Truly God loves those who fight in his cause in battle array, as if they were a solid cemented structure." [Koranic verse]

O Arabs, O Muslims: An old proverb says: Nothing serves you better than your own self. Therefore, look after all your affairs and do not expect anybody else to protect you.

Beware, for what happened is a serious warning. If you do not discard your differences and get together, events will overcome you and incidents will overwhelm you.

Seek death; you will be granted life.

Consult one another and face this danger collectively.

Remember the saying: Spears bundled together cannot be broken, individually they can.

The wolf eats the stray lamb.

Now the wolves have bared their teeth, so stop and face them strongly and united, seek God's help, be decisive, and disregard the defeatists and the laggards, and isolate them. God is almighty, he is with you and will not let you down: "God will certainly aid those who aid his cause, for verily God is almighty." [Koranic verse]

Press Comments on Israeli Raid on PLO Headquarters

AL-JUMHURIYAH 3 Oct

PM071040 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Chief Editor Mahfuz Al-Ansari article: "Aggression Against Tunisia and Fear of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Last week Mubarak was in Washington holding discussions, talking, and applying pressure. The U.S. "digestion of the meal" was better.

The U.S. side showed greater flexibility and Washington was more responsive to the idea of dialogue without impossible preconditions. The U.S. understanding of the idea of negotiations within the framework of an international conference was more advanced. George Shultz' reference to this in his speech at the Security Council was an unmistakable sign of such understanding.

In his speech Shultz referred to the Secretary General's right to call the Security Council into session and to draw its attention to the problem of a minority that is threatening world peace and security.

Some of the audience understood that the reference was an indirect invitation and implicit go-ahead to the secretary general to act and to raise the Middle East problem in the Security Council because it has the potential to threaten peace.

Those who heard or read the speech understood that the United States was about to take a bigger step forward, whereby it would drop its reservations about the idea of an international conference in which the Soviet Union, because of its permanent Security Council membership, would become a party to the negotiations for a solution or the search for a settlement of the world's chronic problem.

Many understood that the international conference formula on which King Husayn insisted as the framework acceptable for meetings and negotiations between the parties concerned -- in the presence of the Security Council permanent members and under UN auspices -- is the only guarantee and possible way of reaching a formula for a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace.

After the talks and discussions in Washington, during which the U.S. Administration listened to the prerequesites for peace and understood the warning, or seemed to, the president went to the United Nations to demonstrate to the world his true intentions and to draw attention to the hotbeds, the causes of tension, and the potential dangers.

The president returned home hoping that the peace process would progress before the end of the year now that the U.S. attitude seemed more flexible and more inclined toward justice, right, and logic.

Of course, this hope was not the result of an illusion or personal wish reflecting on things and situations, but rather the result of discussions and intensive dialogue in which logical arguments over the realities of the situation and its requirements and potential prevailed.

And then suddenly the incident happened.

This criminal aggression occurred under the very eyes and within the hearing of everybody, particularly of the major powers.

It is inconceivable that the U.S.-made Israeli F-16 aircraft could have made their 5,000-mile journey over the fleets of the major powers without being detected or monitored by any of the radar stations, aircraft, surveillance, and photography devices of any of the powers whose navel units are scattered over the Mediterranean.

If such surveillance was not out of curiosity and a desire to know the purpose of the flight and destination of these flying squadrons, then at least it was for security purposes, which made it incumbent on these forces to follow the flight of these squadrons, for they themselves could have been the target.

The perplexing question is: Why this action and why this timing? Could it have happened without the knowledge of the United States, whose fleets, aircraft carriers, and bases are all over the Mediterranean and its shores?

Was what the U.S. Administration and its key men said to President Mubarak and King Husayn, the desire to move they have shown, and the flexibility they have demonstrated in their statements false and untrue and intended to mislead in order to gain time?

Has anything new developed in the past few days?

Are we to believe the good will that characterized the talks in Washington or the official U.S. statement issued following the aggression against Tunisia justifying the action and even lending it a sense of legality, though it is an action that has nothing to do with legality? Or is the matter quite different?

Is it right to believe that the U.S. Administration was really sincere in the intentions it demonstrated, that what it had in mind was a working plan and a correct move, and that the flexibility that characterized the talks with the U.S. Administration, the response it showed, and the questions it asked were really in order to work out a new stand and a new approach toward peace based on justice?

The answers to these questions are inconclusive. There is nothing to prove good intentions or confirm involvement and collusion despite much evidence.

However, what is certain, whether the U.S. Administration had knowledge of and gave its blessing to the operation or was surprised by it, is that:

Peace is Israel's number one enemy and the Jewish state still adheres to the old ideas and principles that have governed its behavior since its inception. These ideas and principles still direct its policies and dominate its actions and practices.

What is also certian is that the United States and Israel are linked by a strategic cooperation agreement, that Israel is one of the mainstays of U.S. security and U.S. military and political interests in the Middle East, and that this tie is one of destiny and is eternal.

It is also certain that the situation prevailing in the Middle East is ideal for several parties.

Some parties would like the area to remain in a state of conflict and turmoil, squandering its wealth, killing its own people, and destroying its own countries.

Others would like the division and fragmentation to be perpetuated out of the desire to play some sort of a role.

Yet others live in a vacuum and fear that the situation will go back to normal, entailing their disappearance from existence.

What is happening in Lebanon is true of this ugly picture and of the desire to maintain it.

This strange coincidence between the Syrian action against the Palestinians and the Israeli action against them is evidence of the common desire to maintain the status quo, which is fragmentation and conflict.

It does not matter whether this coincidence, harmony, and agreement on objectives is the result of a written agreement or otherwise. It is the natural result of the common stand of those anxious to maintain the status quo.

There is nothing more dangerous than those who talk about peace and make war.

And there is nothing more dangerous to the homeland, to the cause, and to destiny than those who talk about war and make peace.

The criminal Israeli action by which the Jewish state violated all international customs and the UN Charter is a desperate attempt to undermine peace and is a renunciation of peace.

The answer to this is greater adherence to peace both in words and in actions.

Peace is not just a slogan to be raised: Rather, it is power, thought, readiness, and preparations. It is unity in action and a closing of ranks.

What is now required in the face of this blatant challenge and this aggression is for the Arab countries to revise their stands and for the Arab world to close its ranks, marshal its resources, and direct all its strength toward a single objective, which is peace by war if possible or, otherwise, by politics, economics, and work.

AL-AHRAM 3 Oct

PM071014 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 13

[Lufti al-Khuli article: "The Five Messages of Aggression"]

[Text] The criminal Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters, 2,500 km from occupied Palestine, is the farthest Israel's aggressive hand has reached in the history of the conflict.

If we put aside the Arab furor and anger over the raid and its victims, which might disturb our conscience for a few days, the Arab attitude in general and in particular is, as usual, in a state of negative stupor. This attitude was exactly the same as when previous acts of aggression occurred. It is as if the matter was unexpected and entirely unlikely. This is despite the fact that the Arabs know for certain on the basis of their previous experience the bloody racist and aggressive nature of Israel, although they differ on how to deal with this nature, whether throughpeace and appeasement or through neither peace nor war. This difference is so ignorant and so irrational that it has led to a state of general incompetence and inability to create an effective, constant, and progressive confrontation of, or at least deterrence, this incessant aggression.

For this reason the Arab mentality, which still seems to be in a state of defeat, as it has been since 1967, deludes itself into thinking that every time there is a new aggression, that this is the farthest that Israel's striking arm can reach. Hence, there is no harm in demonstrating some anger and astonishment. But silence in the end is better because it is inconceivable that it will be repeated and because Israel cannot go farther than that and be more audacious than that, whether with regard to the target, the means, or the time and place.

This continuing silent stupor has in reality led to an Arab mentality that flexibly coexists with Israeli aggression. But the Israeli mentality, despite the fact that it suffered severe shocks in the 1973 war and the 1982 war in Lebanon, has immunized itself against negative stupor or against coexisting with the potential growth of Arab conventional military strength and the Palestinian resistance. We observe that it always readjusts its calculations, develops the means of its political and military moves, and gives free rein to its strategic thinking in order to create new aggressive formulas which the Arab mind is unable to preconceive.

To establish this reality that governs the course of the Israeli aggressive movement and the Arab reaction to it, it is enough to trace the aggressive operations, escalating in both quantity and quality, since the 1967 aggression: the air raid on Beirut airport in 1968; the Verdun terrorist operation, in which three Palestinian leaders were killed in their homes in the heart of Beirut in 1971; the air raid on the Sabra residential area in Beirut, where the PLO headquarters was located in 1973; the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in the Baghdad suburbs in 1981; the invasion of Lebanon and the seige of Beirut in 1982; and, finally the raid on the PLO headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis suburbs.

Therefore, the Arab mentality, especially the official mentality, being unconscious of reality and its real challenges and being dominated by traditional thinking, whether rightist or leftist, cannot but be stunned by every Israeli aggression as if it happens for the first time. It exhausts its energy in inter-Arab conflicts that remain secondary to the immediate and active Israeli danger, which does not differentiate between Beirut, Baghdad, Cairo, or Tunis.

Unless the Arab mind is capable of creating "a basis for collective action" based on the essence of Arab nationalism, it will be unable to awaken from its unconsciousness or be cured of its constant stupor in the face of Israeli aggression.

The Israeli mind is aggressive and alert; it lives with reality and its potential. It does not allow intra-Israeli differences, which are real and not imaginary, particularly before the establishment of Israel in 1948 and after the 1973 war and the 1982 war in Lebanon, to undermine the essence of the racist Zionist ideology or in the least weaken Israeli security.

Yet all this is not to deny the fact that the Israeli mind that operates the aggressive machinery would have been unable to plan such highly technical and politically complicated operations had not the United States in particular been continously providing it with its needs from the modern U.S. military arsenal and giving it total political protection by virtue of the strategic alliance between the two countries.

The history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which abounds with clashes and confrontation, whether conventional or otherwise, with the PLO, tangibly and substantially confirms the organic U.S.-Israeli ties. This is evident from the unlimited supply to Israel of modern weapons, whether advanced aircraft, cluster-bombs, fragmentation bombs, or compression bombs, and from the acceptance of these ties as a matter of fact by Arab countries that are friendly with the United States and even consider this acceptance as a criterion of friendship.

The history of the Arab-Israeli conflict highlights yet another fact, that after every Israeli act of aggression official U.S. documents released after these incidents show that Washington had been informed of and discussed the aggressive plans, approved them, and gave the green light for carrying them out. This happened in the 1967 aggression and in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. The United States even enlisted its military experts to assist the Israeli team charged with carrying out the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981 in solving many problems and overcoming the technical shortcomings which faced the operation.

Thus, it cannot be imagined that Israel carried out the raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis without tactical and technical support enabling the raiding aircraft to refuel twice in mid-air, on both the outgoing and the incoming journeys, so that they could cover the long distance between its bases and the target 2,400 km away. What probably confirms this is the U.S. statement regarding the raid, despite its violation of a state friendly to Washington, as a legitimate and justifiable action.

The ordinary Arab citizen has a right to ask: If this is the constant and recurrent stand by the United States, of what benefit is the Arab gamble on the United States as an umpire between the Arabs and Israel and as a true partner in peace in the area?

The aggression is not just a criminal action intended to cause material damage. Rather, more importantly, it represents significant political messages which Israel is addressing to more than one party.

Perhaps the first message is necessarily addressed to the PLO and its political and military struggle on the grounds that, objectively, the PLO is and remains the principal active enemy against Israel, the enemy that has not given up the military option. The aim of the message is to try to blockade and strike at the great achievements the PLO has accomplished recently since its departure from Beirut, not only by rebuilding its organizational structures and boosting its intrinsic power to engage in political and military actions, but also — and this is the new serious factor — by stepping up comprehensive and organized national resistance in the occupied territories. Since its establishment in 1948 Israel has reckoned that, unlike every colonialist movement in history, it has succeeded in tightening its grip on the situation and on the land so as to prevent the birth of any internal popular resistance.

Rabin clearly expressed his message when he described the raid as being "terror against terror" and as a translation of the new Israeli policy of pursuing and striking at the head that is planning the "terrorist operations" rather than just dealing with those who carry them out on the ground, because such action would require military confrontation with the Palestinian people in towns and villages that would be exhausting materially and morally to such an extent that the Israeli situation with its critical economic, political, and social conditions might not be able to endure.

The second message is of a terrorist-political nature primarily addressed to the Tunisian Government and the Jordanian Government and, through them, to the rest of the Arab countries. Briefly, it is that any Arab country that provides a haven in any form for the PLO will automatically be liable to Israeli punishment, regardless of where it stands in relation to the U.S. political map or the geographical map in the Middle East.

In other words, all the Arabs must turn into a force to expel or pursue the PLO; that is, if they are not actually participating in dismantling it and killing it as some are doing on behalf of Israel. Otherwise Israel will openly violate their sovereignty and give them a taste of some of its brute force. Conversely, Israel will hold back from aggression against any Arab country, however shrilly it declares its hostility toward Israel, as long as it rejects and is hostile toward the PLO.

As for the third message, it is addressed to the Egyptian Government and expresses Israel's rejection of what Cairo, in accordance with its policy, is contributing to the efforts for a peaceful settlement, which Israel sees as a departure from the Egyptian-Israeli peace commitment as defined by Tel Aviv. Egypt is seeking PLO participation in these efforts and is inclined to accept an international conference as a framework for action. But the Israeli "peace" calculations, whether under the Likud or the Labor Party, definitely exclude the Palestinian people and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of this people. Israel believes Egypt should concern itself only with expanding the scope of normalization in implementation of the treaty and that Jordan should come to it alone requesting direct negotiations.

In Israel's estimation, the Egyptian Government will find itself in a difficult situation in relation to the raid, in which it will not be able to take action commensurate with the magnitude and target of the aggression because of Camp David restrictions and Egypt's special relations with the United States.

Perhaps the Israelis have overlooked an important matter here, which is that the Egyptian Government does not live in a vacuum. There is a strong popular opinion insisting on the abandonment of and liberation from Camp David. Public opinion here is on two levels.

The maximum level demands the immediate abrogation of Camp David and the minimum level demands the severance of relations with Israel and the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador from Cairo.

The raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was approved unanimously by the Israeli Government with the exception of one vote. This, coming after the invasion of Lebanon and the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, further demonstrates that there is no difference worth mentioning between the doves and the hawks and that the quantitative and qualitative escalation of Israeli aggression is taking place under the Camp David umbrella and, at the same time, despite it. Therefore, Egyptian public opinion will accept from its government nothing short of its minumum demand. The fourth message is addressed to the Israelis themselves: It is that, if the PLO has reemerged once again politically and militarily after it was thought to have been finished off in the Lebanon war, the coalition government headed by Labor leader Peres, who is accused of moderation, is no less intransigent than the purely Likud government in confronting the organization, although it may show tactical flexibility and cunning in dealing with Egypt, Jordan, and other Arab countries.

This message is a desperate attempt to restore the credibility of the ruling military-political establishment, which had sold to the Israelis and to the West the illusion of the final liquidation of the PLO during the Lebanon war in order to justify the high price of the invasion in men, materiel, political standing,and any other expenses that may be necessary to complete the task.

This time Israel sought to assassinate 'Arafat and the PLO and Fatah leaderships in particular since the absence of these popular, bold, conscious, and experienced leaderships could be the necessary blow to destroy the PLO from within after previous attempts to destroy it materially and humanely, including attempts to sow division in its ranks, have failed.

Thus, Israel is returning to the old colonialist logic which it has always sought to bypass in favor of a new logic: that is, the logic of imagining that the personal role of leaderships is vital to the existence and continuation or otherwise of a revolution. History has proved the failure and futility of this view. It is sufficient to recall here colonialism's experience with Sa'd Zaghlul and his comrades in the Egyptian revolution in 1919, Gandhi and Nehru and their companions in the Indian revolution, and France's abduction of the five Algerian leaders — Ben Bella, Boudiaf, and their colleagues — in the Algerian revolution. This is because revolution is a deeply-rooted social, political, and emotional phenomenon capable of adapting to the loss of leaders as long as the people are organized and convinced of the legitimacy of their liberation movement.

Finally, there is perhaps a fifth message which Israel did not intend, but its context is clear and the address is specific. The addressee is the Palestinian people and the Arab liberation movement.

The context is that the actual events in the movement of events confirm that the PLO's political and military line is correct and that it is truly the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their will at home and abroad, for otherwise Israel would not have ventured this technically, militarily, and politically complicated raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and would have raided elsewhere.

This in itself should prompt all the Arab forces to reevaluate with courage and objectivity the PLO's political and military weight in the current Arab-Israeli conflict and draw the right conclusions.

AL-AHRAM Column 3 Oct

PM071212 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Oct 85 p 16

[Anis Mansur "Attitudes" column]

[Text] Israel is misleading public opinion just as it did when it bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Israel threatened to strike at Palestinian gatherings in Jordan, so attention was focused on the Jordanian borders. It sent official delegations to Egypt in order to resume the negotiations on Tabahand thaw the frozen relations between Egypt and Israel, so attention was focused on Egypt and on President Mubarak in the United States as well as on the Jewish or Israeli leaders he was to meet. But suddenly Israel struck at the Palestinians in Tunis.

After a meeting between President al-Sadat and Menahem Begin in Sharm al-Shaykh, Israel bombed the Iraqi reactor the following day.

This is Sabra and Shatila and Dayr Yasin once again. Therefore there is no difference between Shim'on Peres and Menahem Begin: Both have the same philosophy which they implement with different methods.

President Reagan had promised Tunisia to help it if it was attacked by Libya, but when Israel attacked it he stood against Tunisia. What Israel has done is similar to what the United States did before when it sent its aircraft to rescue the American hostages. This was an aggression against another country.

Menahem Begin's saying about the United States is still true. He said: The United States cannot accuse Israel of savagery because it bombed Sabra and Shatila, otherwise what description fits the United States when it struck Japan with atomic bombs?

This Israeli aggression confirms the following: that the Israeli borders extend to every land where there is a single Palestinian, for a Palestinian's presence is a threat to the safety of Galilee, of Hebron, of the Dead Sea, and of Elat. If this is Israel's safety, then there is no peace for it or with it in the Middle East or the whole world.

It is strange indeed that Israel should declare that what happened in Tunis has nothing to do with the negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, nor the reactivation of peace negotiations with Egypt, nor the resumption of discussions on the question of arbitration or reconciliation over the issue of Tabah.

Thus, one raid has shifted the issue of Tabah from the negotiating table to the freezer and peace from the freezer to the martyrs' graveyard.

AL-AHRAM 4 Oct

PM071106 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 4 Oct 85 pp 1

[Article by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' "The Tunisian Tragedy, Israeli Gangsterism, and Arab Humiliation"]

[Excerpts] Perhaps readers will permit me to say that, although there was an element of surprise in Israel's criminal raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, I was not completely surprised by what happened because of Israel's known record of striking similar blows after every action against its subjects. I nonetheless admit that the biggest surprise to me was Israel's criminal timing of the raid as if it wanted to abort all the efforts made to promote peace and restore rights, or as if it wanted to break the tightening peace siege thrown around it as a result of Egypt's large-scale activity and the PLO-Jordanian unified strategy.

We should acknowledge here that Israel has surpassed itself in the business of aborting peace efforts whenever they reach a historic turning point that paves the way for the restoration of rights and for the establishment of peace in the region.

Before I began discussing what happened and how and why it happened, I have a reservation to make about the fact that some people regard the criminal raid as some extraordinary feat confirming that Israel is capable of working miracles or that its long arm can reach every place in the region. That is the impression Israel is anxious to give and magnify with all its propaganda powers.

What happened was neither an extraordinary nor a gigantic military achievement. Any state which has tanker planes can mount such an operation, but the question is: What state would mount such a criminal operation and encroach on the sovereignty and airspace of other states? That is the question. Anybody can use a knife, but to slaughter someone with it does not denote heroism or constitute an extraordinary ability but simply a crime, the perpetrators of which should be punished and deterred.

Egypt too has tanker aircraft. All our F-16 and our Mirage 2000 aircraft are equipped for mid-air refueling and all our pilots are traiend in mid-air refueling. I am perhaps revealing a secret in saying that when Libyan aircraft launched their raid on the Omdurman radio station and with fears of another Libyan raid on Khartoum, Egyptian aircraft patrolled Sudan's airspace for more than 6 continuous hours to keep an eye on Libyan activity.

So there was no extraordinary power nor acts of heroism, simply a use of the capabilities of the F-16 and tanker aircraft, but, more than that, an ability to flout and violate international laws and traditions.

We ask: Why? It is difficult to take seriously Israeli claims that the operation was in retaliation for the Cyprus operation or to seek the truth in these claims. All indications are that the Cyprus operation, in which three Israelis were killed, was planned by Syria and carried out by Palestinian dissidents who had broken away from 'Arafat and the PLO against which Israel took its criminal revenge.

The serious matter is that Syria, which planned the Cyprus operation with timing no less criminal than the timing of the raid on Tunisia, knew for certain that the retaliation would be against the Palestinians and not against Syria, as if there was an astounding harmony between the intentions and planning of both sides.

So what is the explanation of this Israeli raid? Actually, the only explanation is that extremist and right-wing forces in Israel wanted to destroy the peace efforts led by Egypt, which has worked hard to set the international scene for the peace process, and they wanted to break the peace ring thrown around Israel by Egypt through its successful large-scale worldwide moves. New changes had appeared on the horizon, disturbing these forces and confronting them with the threat of a just peace.

Cairo's extensive worldwide peace activity has produced important changes. As a result of her talks with President Mubarak and King Husayn, Mrs Thatcher has agreed to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to initiate a peace dialogue. Mubarak's talks in the U.S. capital and with French President Mitterrand, and before that with the West German foreign minister, set the international scene for action for peace.

In that atmosphere and as the peace ring tightened around Israel, the Israeli air raid came like a time bomb set to blow up all the peace efforts in yet another demonstration of Israel's futile logic. How similar today is to yesterday. The closer the peace efforts get to Israel, the more the extremist and right-wing forces there try to abort them with a foolish blow like that Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor after Al-Sadat's meeting with Begin in Sharm al-Shaykh to come to some agreement on Israeli withdrawal from the third part of Sinai. The precise aim of the new Israeli raid was to torpedo all the gains achieved by the Egyptian, Jordanian, and PLO diplomacy at the levels of public opinion in West Europe, the United States, and the world

The Israeli game was to carry out the retaliatory raid on the PLO headquarters to portray 'Arafat and the PLO as terrorists responsible for the terrorist operation carried out in Cyprus and to show that the PLO has not abandoned terrorism. Israel, however, knew perfectly well that the PLO had nothing to do with the Cyprus operation, that 'Arafat disclaimed responsibility, and that the PLO condemned it, as indeed did Egypt during Mubarak's U.S. visit.

'Arafat and the PLO were the apparent target but the real aim of that criminal raid was to destroy the efforts for a just peace.

It is regrettable that the Syrian attacks to annihilate the Palestinians in Tripoli have surpassed the recent Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia in their atrocity and number of victims. No neutral observer can possibly overlook the strange harmony between Syrian and Israeli objectives at this crucial stage. Both Israel and Syria want to destroy the PLO and 'Arafat. No analyst can rule out an element of collusion and conspiracy in this dirty task.

Furthermore, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, that great struggler, liberator of people, and sole hawk sitting cross-legged in his tent lamenting Arab disunity may have given Israel a once in a lifetime opportunity to carry out its raid on Tunisia unhampered, by massing his troops on the Libyan-Tunisian borders and drawing Tunisian attention to the Libyan borders, from which they expected trouble that very day, and away from the Israeli threat to Tunisia and the PLO. So much so that the raid was carried out without a single Tunisian aircraft taking off to try to intercept the Israeli aircraft or to find out what was happening in Tunisian skies. The exact same thing happened a few weeks ago when Israeli aircraft pounded Palestinian positions in Al-Biqa' without a single Syrian plane appearing in the battle zone.

All these are Arab puzzles which give rise to questions and suspicion, but soon facts become clear and everyone knows who serves Israel's objectives of annihilating the Palestinian people and who fights these objectives.

Whatever the Israeli aims of the raid, the United States cannot be absolved of responsibility for what happened nor of responsibility for the unfair and unjust support expressed by President Reagan for that raid. There can be no doubt that Reagan's statements on the legitimacy of exporting punishment are rejected as unacceptable, but they could be explained in the light of Reagan's personality and his faith in the logic of force, unlike his predecessor, President Carter. They could also be explained on the grounds that he has not forgotten the blows dealt by the Arab resistance to the U.S. marines in Lebanon.

Although Secretary of State Shultz has condemned that sinful raid, as did Margaret Thatcher, French President Mitterrand and all the world's peace-loving peoples and leaders, and, although we attribute some of the reasons for the U.S. support for the raid to Reagan's character, we cannot ignore the fact that Israel frequently carries out tasks which the United States wishes to undertake itself, but instead chooses Israel as the best party to carry them out on its behalf to serve their common objectives.

That is why [Egyptian Foreign Minister] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid handed the U.S. ambassador in Cairo a message emphasizing Egypt's objection to the U.S. view of what happened. President Mubarak himself yesterday sent another written message to President Reagan and the leaders of the major European countries explaining the Egyptian view of the seriousness of this operation and its consequences and the threat to the peace efforts.

Perhaps this latest raid will confirm to the United States what Egypt has been trying to convince it of, namely that the U.S. arms flowing into Israel are a contributing factor to the destruction of chances for peace in the region. Despite that, the United States still refuses to conclude defensive arms deals with any Arab state in the region. It is unacceptable that this situation could continue forever.

And finally we come to the Arab position. I really do not know what can be said about it in connection with this raid or any of the other catastrophes which have occurred in the Arab world over the past years. Would it be of any use to add yet another appeal to the previous appeals about the need for a unified Arab strategy serving common objectives?

Should we bitterly ask: What about the Arab joint defense pact and what are you going to do about the "headquarters state" to which you moved the Arab League and whose sovereignty has now been violated in a flagrant Israeli aggression?

Should we ask what Syria will do? Syria has been busy liquidating the Palestinian presence in Tripoli and imposing its hegemony on Lebanon. 'Arafat's efforts to send arms to Tripoli to strengthen it against the Syrian march have been a thorn in Syria's side and an obstacle to its designs. Will Syria rejoice at what has happened to the PLO and 'Arafat in Tunisia or will it remain widely silent because the Israeli raid hit Syria's "enemies" -- 'Arafat and the PLO?

What will the brave liberators of people and rejectors of all peace plans do? Will they be content with harping on the Camp David theme and blaming it and, of necessity, Egypt for this aggression? Will they be content with just that and happy that they have done their "revolutionary" duty, or will they set the record straight and admit that first Israel, second the United States, and third the Arab failures of disunity, and conflicting objectives are the factors responsible for this catastrophe.

I finally say that what has happened calls for a conscious Arab move to eploit and build on the results achieved by Egyptian, Jordanian, and Palestinian diplomacy, and to tighten the ring around the right-wing and extremist forces represented by Israel's Likud, which is opposed to just peace.

In this connection I do not agree with those who maintain that [Israeli Prime Minister] Shim'on Peres was the mastermind behind the criminal raid, but I do not absolve him of the responsibility of approving it and of the responsibility of the raid itself in his capacity as Israeli prime minister. He undoubtedly approved it with his eyes on the ballot boxes in case his party is forced to go for early elections. That means that the extremists in Israel have won some rounds against the peace forces and it is our duty to continue to support the peace forces, and to continue our efforts to achieve a just peace which would restore rights and destroy the logic of terrorism best reflected in this recent raid.

AL-AHRAM Views Proposed U.S.-Jordan Arms Deal

PM031341 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 2 Oct 85 p 6

[*AL-AHRAM* "Exclusive" dispatch: "Zionist Lobby Pressures Reagan to Prevent U.S. Arms Deal With Jordan"]

[Text] President Reagan's notification to Congress of his intention to sell $1.9 billion worth of arms to Jordan is expected to lead to a "major" political confrontation between the U.S. Administration on one side, and Israel and its U.S. supporters on the other, in addition to the strong opposition within Congress expected to join the Israeli camp.

Immediately after Reagan's memorandum reached Congress, statements and declarations opposing the deal began emanating from congressmen and American Jewish organizations. In fact, 26 Republican senators signed a letter criticizing Reagan's action.

The American-Israeli Political Action Committee, the major U.S. Zionist pressure group, shouted the loudest. It said: "This is not the time to sell deadly military equipment to Jordan, when King Husayn has not yet moved toward direct negotiations with Israel." This statement was made at the same time as King Husayn was declaring before the General Assembly that he is prepared to negotiate directly with the Israeli Government under appropriate auspices, and that he believes that this could be achieved under the UN umbrella, in the presence of the Security Council permanent members, at an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned in the Middle East at which negotiations will take place on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

At the same time, some Zionist pressure groups opposed to the deal harped on the imbalance of power between Israel and its neighbors in the Middle East. Kenneth Bialkin, chairman of the Congress of American Jewish Organizations, said that the sale of advanced U.S. weapons to Jordan would threaten an arms race in the region and place Israel under great financial and economic pressures in terms of maintaining its defense capability in the face of any potential Arab aggression.

What was the U.S. Administration's reply?

The U.S. State Department issued a 14-page document describing the deal and the motives for it. It said: This "moderate" quantity of defensive weapons is necessary to maintain our defense ties with Jordan. They are also necessary to provide Jordan with a "reasonable" deterrent force against any external aggression. More important still is that they will maintain Jordan's vital role in the peace process. The document adds: Granted that Congress' endorsement of the deal does not guarantee the success of the peace process, rejection will almost certainly lead to a total failure.

The U.S. Administration does not conceal what it terms the potential Syrian military threat to Jordan, especially since Syria is strongly opposed to King Husayn's efforts to set up negotiations between the Arabs and Israel to solve the Palestinian problem. The U.S. State Department document points out that Syria is five times superior to Jordan in fighter planes, but that providing Jordan with advance airborne cover will enable it to defend itself against any attack across the borders.

The document stresses the need for this deal particularly since Jordan's present air materiel consists only of a small number of old F-5 fighters and French F-1 Mirages with which to confront the Syrian Air Force's Soviet MIG-23's and MIG-25's.

Regarding Israel, the document tries its best to reassure it that the weapons sold to Jordan will in no way endanger Israel. The document says that the deal, if approved, will not materialize before 1990 or even later. A senior U.S. official tried to reassure Israel by saying: We are not sure that Jordan is capable of paying for the deal, unless assistance is allocated by some Arab countries in addition to U.S. assistance.

Observers believe that the principal question which Congress will want answered before approving the deal is: Is King Husayn ready to negotiate directly with Israel without convening an international conference? It is recalled here that the law passed by Congress, which goes into effect next year, provides that any foreign aid to Jordan must be preceded by President Reagan's guarantee that King Husayn is ready to negotiate directly with Israel.

It remains to publish details of the deal as outlined in the U.S. State Department document. They are as follows:

40 advanced fighters, either of the F-20 type or the new F-16 version;

300 short-range air-to-air missiles;

12 Hawk surface-to-air missile launchers;

14 command posts for platoons operating these units;

72 Stringer shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles;

32 combat vehicles.

Military Spokesman Announces 9 Oct Raid on Khark

JN090751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0736 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The hawks of the air pledge to Almighty God and to you, O glorious Iraqis, that they will always bring you glad tiding when implementing the decision of the people and the wise leadership to continue to deprive the despotic clique ruling Iran of its oil revenues that it employs to prolong the war. Our valiant hawks of the air carried out a new devastating raid on the blazing rubble on Khark Island at 0745 [0445 GMT] today to further destroy it and prevent the charlatan clique which is oppressing the Iranian peoples from carrying out any repairs on the island or benefit from it. After carrying out their duty with their famous courage and meticulous performance, the hawks of the air loftily and triumphantly returned with their planes. We thank God for this victory.

[Dated] 9 October 1985

'Very Large Maritime Target' Hit Late 8 Oct

JN090707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0657 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's might and the determination of the men who are loyal to their homeland, people, and revolution, our victories are continuing against our mean enemy on all battlefronts. With God's help, at 2330 [2030 GMT] yesterday an air raid was carried out against a very large maritime target near Iranian coasts. Our valiant hawks of the air accurately and effectively hit the target. After completing their duty, they returned safely with their planes, praise be to God.

[Dated] 9 October 1985

Communique on 8 Oct Khark, Maritime Target Raids

JN081755 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,982 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the help of God and the determination of faithful men, victory will be the lot of only Iraq, whose valiant Armed Forces continue to be capable of delivering destructive strikes against the despotic Iranian clique which insists on the trend of aggression and the policy of subversion.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The Iranian regime, which is known for its suspect connections and continues to use its country's resources to launch war and spread the spirit of backwardness and renunciation of the values and requirements of the present age, deserves to be deprived of all the material factors that enable it to continue this subversive policy.

In implementation of our legitimate right to destroy all that helps the despotic aggressor clique to continue war against our country, our heroic Air Force planes launched a devastating new raid on the rubble of Khark Island at 1420 [1120 GMT] today in order to keep this vital facility out of operation. After carrying out their duty with their well-known efficiency, our valiant eagles of the air returned safely to base protected by God.

We will continue to be strongly determined to divest the Iranian regime of all its economic and military capabilities until it is forced to accept peace or collapse before the invincible will of truth and goodness. Success comes from God.

2. At the same time that our valiant eagles of the air took off to pour their destructive bombs on the rubble of Khark Island, other aircraft launched a bold and successful raid on a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1700 [1400 GMT] today, dealing it an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out their duty with accuracy and perfection, our aircraft returned safely to base under God's care and protection.

3. Our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded the enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing eight and destroying one personnel shelter. One of our brave patrols in the same sector managed to kill two enemy troops before it returned safely to base.

4. Our units fired at the enemy gun emplacements, vehicles, and personnel positions opposite their positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, destroying one heavy-caliber machinegun and killing all its crew. Our units also destroyed three infantry positions and one vehicle.

5. Our heroic fighters from one of our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector delivered an effective strike against the enemy positions, destroying two infantry positions, burning one ammunition dump, and killing or wounding several troops.

6. Five infantry positions were destroyed and all their occupants killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

7. The forces of the spiteful enemy shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-rang artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 October 1985

Tariq 'Aziz Addresses U.S. Journalists 7 Oct

JN080930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the impact of the Iraqi air raids on Khark Island will reflect on Iran's domestic situation. Addressing several American journalists in

Washington last night, Tariq 'Aziz said that the Iranian regime is living in a dream world and is disregarding Iraqi warnings of destroying its major oil outlet on Khark Island. He added that the Iranian regime will be forced to reassess its stand on the war and its relations with the countries in the region as a result of the decrease in its revenues following the destruction of Iranian oil installations on Khark Island.

Tariq 'Aziz said that Syria and Libya are purchasing weapons for Iran from Eastern and Western countries and added that Libya had provided Iran with surface-to-air missiles free of charge.

'Aziz described the recent Zionist aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis as a serious and unprecedented escalation in the Arab-Zionist conflict because the aggression was against a country which has friendly relations with the United States. He added that Israeli policy poses a grave threat to all the countries in the region, and not only to the countries neighboring Israel, in view of the fact that the Palestinians are residing in all the Arab countries.

Addresses U.S. Senators 8 Oct

JN090849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the successful Iraqi strikes against Khark Island will force the Iranian regime to reassess its stand on peace negotiations for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Addressing U.S. senators when he met with them in Washington last night, Tariq 'Aziz explained Iraq's stand that accepts all proposals for the peaceful ending of the war. Tariq 'Aziz said that since last March Iran had not carried out any major offensive against Iraqi territory, describing the state of war as having reached a state of paralysis.

In reply to a senator's question on Iranian threats to close the Hormuz Strait, Tariq 'Aziz said that Iran is not serious when it says this because it realizes the perils of closing the Hormuz Strait.

Tariq 'Aziz also spoke about Iraq's stand on the Arab- Israeli conflict, the developments in the Palestinian issue, and the Arab reaction to the Zionist aggression against Tunisia. He said that Iraq believes that the Palestinian question can be solved through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Vice President Leaves Baghdad for Talks at UN

JN081217 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1154 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf left for New York this morning to participate in the United Nations 40th anniversary. The Iraqi official will hold talks with several delegation heads who are also participating in the celebrations. Talks will deal with Iraqi-Iranian war developments and the current Arab and international situation.

9 Oct Release of 55 Iranian POW's Announced

JN091233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — Iraq handed over 55 Iranian POW's to the International Committee of the Red Cross today, which will send them to Iran via Turkey. This was stated by an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman who said that this measure is in implementation of President Saddam Husayn's instructions to release Iranian POW's who were captured prior to the Iranian regime's aggression against Hawr al-Hawizah early this ear.

The spokesman added that Iraq's decision to release a new group of Iranian POW's is in context with the humanitarian principles Iraq adopts stemming from its Islamic heritage and the Ba'th Party principles and following the completion of the departure operations of the sick and wounded Iranian POW's.

Government Condemns Hijacking of Italian Boat

JN081230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] A Jordanian official spokesman has stated the following: The Jordanian Government has followed the incident of the hijacking of the Italian vessel *Achille Lauro* in the Mediterranean with extreme interest. While completely denouncing this incident, the Jordanian Government views it as one of the terrorist acts which Jordan condemns in all forms. Jordan considers this operation as a terrorist operation willfully seeking to harm the positive Italian stand which shows understanding of the Arab cause and the Palestinian issue.

The Jordanian Government strongly condemns this terrorist operation committed by aliens to the Palestinian cause and notes that the purpose of this incident is to harm the Arab cause, Arab prestige in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. This terrorist operation also seeks to distort Arab relations with West European countries which have understood and responded to the Arab cause, particularly the Palestinian people's rights.

Algerian Call for Arab Summit Welcomed

JN080840 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Oct 85 p 1

[By Sa'd al-Silawy]

[Text] Amman —Regarding Algeria's call for holding an Arab summit to discuss the restoration of relations with Egypt, Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs and acting foreign minister, has said that Jordan has always welcomed any meeting on the Arab leader level, because the difficult circumstances the Arab nation is currently experiencing necessitate the a united Arab stand and action to strengthen Arab relations and confront the difficult situation in the Arab world.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Dr Nusaybah added that the Jordanian Government has not yet received an official invitation from the Algerian Government. Therefore, he said the Jordanian Government has not made any decision in this regard. He stressed that Jordan welcomes any meeting to settle Arab conflicts and differences.

Information Minister Receives PRC Delegation

JN081351 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib met today with a mission from the PRC Institute for International Studies led by (Shiuli Shan Tan), deputy director of the institute, currently visiting Jordan to become acquainted with Middle East issues.

During the meeting the information minister reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East crisis, the Palestine question, and the Jordanian-Palestinian joint movement in the Arab and international arenas aimed at finding a just, comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. He explained Jordan's firm stand toward resolving the Palestine question, a stand represented by convening an international conference under UN auspices based on UN resolutions and attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member-states, as well as by all the sides to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

Al-Khatib also reviewed the dangers of the Iraq-Iran war, affirming the need to end it. The information minister praised the existing relations of friendship between Jordan and the PRC, noting the PRC's stands supporting Arab rights and just causes.

Shakir Returns From Military Exercise in Egypt

JN082051 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Army's commander in chief, General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and an accompanying delegation returned to Amman today after a brief visit to Egypt during which they attended a military excerise in which Egyptian-manufactured weapons were used. General Shakir was greeted upon arrival by the Army's chief of the general staff, his aides, the Army's inspector general, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, the embassy staff, and a group of Army officers.

Hizballah Denies Link With Soviet Kidnapping
NC091130 Paris AFP in English
1055 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 9 (AFP) — Hizballah, the pro-Iranian Islamic extremist group, has denied any connection with the kidnapping of four Soviet Embassy officials here — one of whom was killed a week ago — and blamed the action on unnamed "interior services".

Hizballah spokesman 'Abdallah al-Amin quoted by Lebanese newspapers today said that the services had tried to "implicate certain Islamic parties in the hostage taking".

The three Soviet diplomats and embassy doctor were seized from their car in West Beirut on September 30. Two days later one of the diplomats, Arkadiy Katakov, was found dead.

The kidnapping was claimed by a Moslem fundamentalist group, the Islamic Liberation Organisation (ILO), which called on Moscow to put pressure on their Syrian allies to end fighting in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli.

Mr al-Amin called on the kidnappers to release the remaining Soviet hostages as part of the ceasefire agreement in Tripoli between pro-Syrian leftwing militia and the Sunni fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement.

Although the ceasefire accord apparently meets the ILO demands, nothing has been heard from the kidnappers since Mr Katakov was killed last Wednesday.

Two Kidnapped British Women Released 8 Oct
NC082024 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Amanda Magrath and Hazel Moss, the two British women who were kidnapped a month ago in front of the American University, have been released.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Al-Asad
NC081116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, the envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, arrived at Ba'abda Palace at 1300 today and handed President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil a message from President Al-Asad. The message dealt with current developments and ongoing moves in light of the the two presidents' telephone conversation yesterday.

Birri Meets Army Chief of Staff 8 October
NC081451 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri received Major General Mahmud Abu Dargham, Lebanese Army chief of staff, and Colonel Lufti Jabir today.

After the meeting, Nabih Birri said: We made a thorough examination of the problems of true soldiership in the so-called Lebanese Army. What is strange is that orders are given to shell nationalist areas without the knowledge of the chief of staff. Meanwhile, statements are issued containing threats of further shelling of defenseless civilians.

Nabih Birri added: What we fear is that arms deals are being made and funds disbursed without the governor of the Lebanese Bank or the director of Army administration knowing anything about it. I recently heard that the president denies and disavows these things. We would like to tell the public that we have refused to involve the Army in any internal disputes from the very beginning. We have consistently called for an Army above suspicion. If the nationalist units, from the 6th Brigade to the 11th, are counted as part of the nationalist forces, then we have proven our consistent refusal to have the so-called army of West Beirut retaliate for the hail of shells directed at us from the Army in the East.

Nabih Birri concluded his statement by saying: Despite numerous lessons, the government has apparently learned nothing. Therefore, we have asked the chief of staff and the director of Army administration to place restrictions on any action or order from now on. The Army's unity and neutrality should be our basic goal. Once we obtain these guarantees, the meetings of the Military Council will resume.

Areas in Beirut, Mountain Under Gunfire
NC081956 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Intermittent machine gun and rocket fire is being directed at Ra's al-Nab', the markets, and Mar Mikha'il from the eastern sector of the capital.

Meanwhile, 'Aytat and 'Alayh in the mountain area are coming under antiaircraft and medium-caliber weapon fire from Suq al-Gharb.

Israeli Forces Detain Residents in Al-Mansuri
NC080946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces surrounded the village of Al-Mansuri in Tyre District early this morning. They entered the town and arrested a large number of civilians. The occupation forces then blew up several homes. According to reports, agents of the occupation forces put up a roadblock at the entrance to the town and detained 17 residents of Al-Mansuri, Al-Qulaylah, and Al-Knaysah.

Resistance Attack on Lahd Patrols in South Kills 4
NC081646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 1530 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The (Trubbin) operation martyrs group has asserted that the Jabal 'Amil forces of the faithful resistance planted an explosive device on the (Trubbin) road at 0900 today. The device exploded under one of the vehicles of a passing agent Lahd patrol, killing four soldiers.

The same group also set up a guided rocket [sarukh muwajjah] of the launcher [as heard] type. When another patrol in a Land Rover arrived in the area, it fired the rocket and hit the Land Rover. The number of casualties could not be determined because of the security cordon around the area. The group returned safely to base.

Government Condemns Hijacking of Italian Ship

JN081830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1823 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Commenting on the hijacking of the Italian ship, a responsible source has stated the following:

The Syrian Government vehemently condemns the hijacking of the Italian ship and emphasizes that struggle is not hijacking ships and airliners or abducting innocent people but confronting the enemy in the field. Such suspect and condemned acts harm Arab struggle and the sublime and sacred meanings of this struggle as well as the large sacrifices being offered by strugglers against the Zionist enemy.

Pro-'Arafat Group Implicated

JN082134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] News agencies assert that the highjacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* was carried out by the clique of the so-called Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], which is affiliated with Yasir 'Arafat, in order to harm the national and pan-Arab struggle to liberate the land and confront the Zionist enemy in the genuine field of confrontation. The news agencies point out that Abu al-'Abbas ordered the hijackers from his clique to sail back to the port of Alexandria to complete this suspect theatrical which conflicts with all forms of struggle for liberation and confrontation of the Zionist enemy.

Al-Shar' Interviewed on Shultz Talks, USSR Ties

PM091351 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 85 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Basil al-Tabba' in New York; date not given]

[Text] Question: You and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm attended the 16 September Jeddah meeting arranged by the Committee for Clearing the Arab Atmosphere, headed by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah, to bring about Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation. What did the meeting achieve, and what are the points of agreement and disagreement between Syria and Jordan?

Answer: I can say that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia played a positive part in connection with two particular issues. The first was the Casablanca summit conference, where Saudi Arabia took a genuine Arab stand of solidarity. That was not strange coming from Saudi Arabia, but we in Syria appreciated that stand because it confirmed Saudi Arabia's known position on Arab solidarity at a very critical stage. Some wanted the Casablanca summit to abandon the Fes resolutions and support the Amman agreement, but that did not happen, and adherence to the position of real Arab solidarity in support of the Fes resolutions was maintained. Saudi Arabia played a major part in that. The second point is that the Saudi officials headed by King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah have been anxious to clear the Arab atmosphere on this basis of real solidarity. That is why we in Syria responded to the Saudi suggestion.

At the Jeddah meeting we reaffirmed our firm and constant desire to promote effective Arab solidarity against the Arab nation's main enemy and Zionist aggression and in defense of the central cause of Palestine. We said that our bilateral differences with Jordan, complex as they are, would not be impossible to settle if Jordan committed itself in word and deed to the genuine Arab solidarity manifested at the Baghdad and Fes summit conferences. We reaffirmed our commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions and to the Arab peace plan unanimously approved in Fes, and we asserted that if the brothers in Jordan showed the same commitment to the resolutions of these two summit conferences and abandoned the political moves for the settlement of the Palestinian question it would be possible to solve all the bilateral problems. We also said that the aim of the Amman agreement is to liquidate Palestinian rights, regardless of the interpretation of that agreement by the media, particularly the media in the signatory countries.

Question: What impression did you glean from your meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz in New York?

Answer: We reaffirmed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz our known, firm, and principled position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the search for a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East question. We told the U.S. secretary that such a settlement requires complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories and implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state on their national soil. We also said that such a settlement requires a unified Arab stand in the face of Israeli intransigence, that such a stand was manifested in the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Fes summit conference, and that this plan contains clear principles for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace that would restore the rights without imposing on the Arab side humiliating or unfair conditions undermining Arab dignity or rights.

Question: Why did you raise the question of the Fes summit with Shultz?

Answer: Because the Fes plan contains a mechanism for the establishment of peace. We therefore took a stand against the attempts to break the Arab consensus achieved in the Fes summit resolution. It was on this basis that we criticized the Amman agreement, which is totally inconsistent with the Fes resolution and which also forfeits basic rights of the Palestinian people, including the rights to a Palestinian state and to self-determination, because giving up the Palestinian state, which is provided for in the UN resolutions, would render self-determination meaningless and pointless.

Question: Did you broach the question of Soviet participation in the peace process?

Answer: We stressed to the secretary of state that a unilateral U.S. solution in the region cannot possibly achieve a just peace because the United States is completely aligned with Israel —

which means that any U.S. unilateral attempt to solve the Middle East problem would be in Israel's favor at the expense of Arab interests. Accordingly, in view of the special, deep-rooted, and, to us Arabs, incomprehensible relationship between Israel and the United States, which is a superpower responsible for world peace and security in its capacity as a permanent member of the Security Council, and as long as U.S. officials admit inability to put pressure on Israel and stress their strategic alliance with it, there must be Soviet participation to ensure a more just outcome and less injustice to the Arab side.

Question: Was Secretary of State Shultz' reaction to your position on the peace process positive?

Answer: It was not a negative reaction. Shultz said that he understands the Syrian position and realizes that there are differences of opinion between the U.S. and Syrian positions and that he also realizes that Syria has an important and essential role to play in the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Question: How do you assess U.S.-Syrian relations more than 3 years after the landing of U.S. troops in Beirut and attempt to impose on the Lebanese people an agreement giving Israel major concessions, which played a negative part in U.S.-Syrian relations to the point of confrontation and also played a negative part in U.S.-Arab relations in general. I do not here mean Arab governments only. When talking about the Arab-Israeli conflict we must not forget the feelings of bitterness and hate engulfing the Arab people in every Arab country as a result of Israel's continuous aggression against the Arab nation, its disregard of international law, its refusal to implement UN resolutions, its refusal to withdraw from the territories it has occupied, and its bestial practices in the occupied Arab territories. Last but not least I cite the murder, destruction, and massacres committed by the Israeli forces in Lebanon without the United States trying to stop it or impose sanctions against it. We felt that the opposite was true, because U.S. economic, financial, and military aid to Israel increased. That, we believe, encouraged Israel to commit a new aggression against Tunisia, thus violating the sovereignty and independence of a fraternal Arab state and a UN member.

Question: But if you were to give U.S.-Syrian relations a score from zero to 10, what score would you give?

Answer: It is wrong to talk about marks in relations between states because these relations are based on a number of factors and elements. I can say, without any doubt, that the U.S. scope for its attitude toward Israel can only be zero, but at the same time we do realize that the fact that the United States is a superpower and a permanent member of the Security Council makes dialogue with it a necessity. We differentiate between holding a dialogue with the United States, without ever refraining from expressing the Arab position toward the U.S. pro-Israel policy and underlining the need for putting an end to such a policy, establishing relations on other foundations, and ignoring the Israeli attitude toward the central Arab issue of Palestine.

Question: The U.S. press has quoted a Syrian Foreign Ministry official as saying that Syrian officials "were disappointed" because the U.S. Administration did not show enough gratitude for Syria's efforts to evacuate the U.S. airliner hostages held in Beirut. Were you really disappointed, and what did you expect?

Answer: When we made our concerted efforts to secure the release of the passengers of the U.S. airliner hijacked in Beirut, we did not attach much importance to the consequences of those efforts. Our main motive was humanitarian. We never took into consideration the question of political profit or loss in that connection. I want to say that, if we had wanted to exploit the airliner incident, we would have announced all the contacts made and the requests and pleas sent to Syria asking it to help secure the airliner passengers' release.

Question: Did the United States give you any particular undertakings at the time to help you persuade the hijackers to release the passengers? Did it, for example, promise to put pressure on Israel to release the Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in one go?

Answer: Of course. Our assistance for the release of the U.S. airliner passengers was given on the basis that that would immediately be followed by the release of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners from 'Atlit prison.

Question: Whenever a U.S. official or citizen is kidnapped in Lebanon, the United States seeks your help despite the fact that the Reagan administration has Syria's name on the list of states which support terrorism. How do you explain this contradiction in the U.S. Administration's conduct?

Answer: As is known, the U.S. Administration comes under considerable pressure from the Zionist lobby. Since Israel says that Syria is a terrorist state and a center of terrorism, U.S. officials do not question this view and adopt it themselves without furhter examination or scrutiny. On the other hand, experience and numerous incidents confirm to the American people as opposed to American officials that Syria never resorts to terrorism and that, on the contrary, it has done what it could to prevent terrorism and secure the release of the innocent people kidnapped in Lebanon, regardless of their nationality.

Question: Do you happen to know if the Middle East question is going to figure as a major issue in the forthcoming Geneva summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev?

Answer: We believe that it is likely to be raised, but it will not be given high priority. We believe that the two leaders are likely to exchange views on that issue without engaging in discussions on it. Each will listen to the others' views on the matter. That is our expectation.

Question: It has been rumored for some time that Syrian-Soviet relations are cool and that Moscow has recalled a large number of its experts.

Answer: That is not true, because our relations have not been cool at any stage, and the movement of Soviet experts is a natural thing. A Soviet expert leaves when his task is completed. It is a known fact that he is not a resident expert. He leaves when Syrian military men and technicians become capable of doing his job themselves.

Al-Ahmar Reviews Lebanon Situation With Hawi

JN080927 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here this morning George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the Lebanese arena, particularly the situation in Tripoli following the agreement that was reached in Damascus under the sponsorship of President Hafiz al-Asad — an agreement that put an end to fighting in the city and laid the sound basis for restoring normal life to the city. The two sides also reviewed developments in the Arab arena and the role of political and popular forces and organizations in confronting and foiling the capitulatory Zionist and imperialist schemes.

TISHRIN on Anniversary of Treaty With USSR

JN080923 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 8 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* comments on the fifth anniversary of the Syrian-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty. *TISHRIN* says: We would not be revealing a secret if we say that the friendship and cooperation treaty that was signed in 1980 has greatly contributed in bolstering the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their schemes of aggression in the Middle East and has also contributed in the struggle for the attainment of just and comprehensive peace in this important region of the world. In his cable to USSR leader Gorbachev on the occasion of this anniversary that is cherished by all Arab strugglers, President al-Asad reiterated our country's appreciation for the invariable and principled USSR stand in support of our just struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Al-Asad also expressed complete satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries and reiterated Syria's eagerness to further develop the existing cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Syria's desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR is reciprocated by the USSR leaders as expressed by USSR leader Gorbachev in his cable to leader Al-Asad,stressing that the treaty is viewed as a natural result of the continued development of the two countries relations, and paves the way for the entrenchement of comprehensive friendship and cooperation. The treaty also is a good example of the alliance and positive dealings among world forces of liberation, nationalism, and socialism in their struggle for comprehensive peace, security, and social progress.

TISHRIN adds: The truth is that the successive events not only demonstrate that the treaty contributes in promoting relations between the two countries but also in strengthening Arab-USSR friendship in general and entrenches the stands of the nationalist forces in the Middle East.

If the USSR had reaffirmed its continued firm support for Syria and the Arab nation in their struggle for the attainment of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and against the Israeli aggression and imperialist conspiracies, and had also expressed confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation would further be entrenched in service of the two friendly peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and progress in the Middle East and the world at large, Syria, which has found in the USSR a strategic friend for it and for the Arab nation in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, appreciates the principled stands of the USSR leaders and people and draws support from these stands which provide it with all possible assistance in times of war and peace. This has enabled Syria to continue its steadfastness and confrontation of the enemies conspiracies, and to proceed on the path leading to the attainment of strategic balalnce with the enemy which usurped the land and flouted rights. It goes without saying that Syria views strategic balance as the real introduction to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

Khaddam, Al-Na'ib Confer With UN's Urquhart

JN082050 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart and his delegation at 1800 today. During the meeting, which was attended by Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, talk revolved around the situation in the region.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib also received Brian Urquhart and Jean-Claude Aime. Their talks revolved around the UN forces' role in southern Lebanon. The current situation in both the Lebanese and Arab arenas was also discussed.

Inner Cabinet Meets, Discusses Hijacking

TA091139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Report by Hayim Zissowitz]

[Text] The Inner Cabinet convened this morning and heard security related reports on the hijacked vessel. However, no decisions were taken, because Israel has not been asked to take any position, to make decisions, or to take any steps. Jerusalem officials this morning stressed that contacts are taking place with Italian and U.S. officials on the affair of the hijacked ship. In response to a question, certain officials here said that Israel has unconfirmed reports — and they stressed that the reports are unconfirmed — that two of the hostages on the ship have in fact been murdered, apparently a Jewish couple. It was emphasized, however, that this report is unconfirmed. This is contrary to reports we have been hearing from the vessel and Egypt. Jerusalem officials also stress that the faction responsible for the hijacking of the vessel is connected with 'Arafat's PLO. In any event, the contacts are continuing, but Israel has not been asked to reach any decision or take any steps.

Egypt's Basyuni on Murdered Israelis in Sinai

TA091145 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1131 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Egypt is demanding that the hijackers of the Italian ship capitulate at once, and the Egyptian authorities are doing their best to put an end to the hijack affair. This is stated by Muhammad Basyuni, the charge d'affaires in the Egyptian Embassy in Israel. In an interview with our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck,Basyuni expressed complete confidence that 'Arafat is not connected with the hijack.

As for the murder of the Israelis in the Sinai, Basyuni said the reason the relatives of the Israeli casualties were prevented from arriving at the site of the incident was that the insane policeman, according to Basyuni, held the other policemen in the area hostage, and threatened to shoot at anyone who approached him. Basyuni noted that the moment the investigation is completed the findings will be passed to the Israeli Government.

Health Minister Gur Says Sinai Deaths Preventable

TA090610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Health Minister Mordekhay Gur says that five of the seven Israelis murdered in Sinai on Saturday died from loss of blood and could have been saved by prompt medical treatment. This follows a pathological investigation conducted at the Abu Kabir Center near Tel Aviv.

Eyewitnesses to the shooting say Egyptian police prevented Israeli doctors and medics at the scene from treating the wounded.

Egypt has not replied yet to a request by acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens for an explanation of the Sinai killings and why the Egyptians did not allow prompt medical treatment. Arens had asked for an Egyptian reply within 48 hours.

Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo says that the postmortems and eyewitness accounts have shown the initial Egyptian version to be superficial, and raised many questions about the safety of Israeli tourists.

Peres To Make New Negotiations Proposal to U.S.

TA091017 Tel Aviv KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 9 Oct 85 p 7

[Report by Eyal Ehrlich]

[Text] The main topic to be raised during Peres' visit to the United States next week is peace with Jordan. We have learned from knowledgeable sources in Jerusalem that Peres is going to make a new proposal to the United States, one that could serve as a breakthrough toward direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan: a "package deal" with the Soviet Union, according to which the latter renews its diplomatic relations with Israel and, in return, Israel withdraws its opposition to holding an international peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union.

We have also learned that Israel and the United States are now investing a great effort in order to obtain Soviet agreement to the proposal, and it seems that the chances of this are good.

If Peres' proposal is accepted, one of the two main points of dispute on the road to direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan will have been eliminated. Jerusalem sources expressed to us the belief that the second disputed point — the problem of PLO representation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — might be postponed until after the negotiations begin. King Husayn has explained to Israel that a PLO presence is not essential for the opening stages of the negotiations, in his opinion, and he would be satisfied initially with the participation of moderate leaders from the territories, such as Ilyas Frayj and Rashad al-Shawwa.

Political sources in Jerusalem told us that, during his visit to the United States, Peres will deal with ways to arrive at negotiations, not with their contents. As early as June this year Peres, in the Knesset, presented the main points of the Israeli plan for peace with Jordan: the granting of full autonomy to the inhabitants of the territories and direct negotiations, without preconditions, with all parties interested in peace, to be conducted at the ministerial level.

The same sources told us that, since Peres' speech in June, Husayn's visit to Washington has brought about a political development and this development now justifies yet another step forward by Israel.

Weekly Reports Peres Met 'Secretly' With Gorbachev

TA081455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1448 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The *KOTERET RASHIT* weekly, in the issue to be published this evening, states that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has met secretly with Soviet leader Gorbachev. According to the paper's correspondent, Eyal Ehrlich, the meeting was held in Paris last weekend. Sources from *KOTERET RASHIT* told our correspondent that the report is based on one source only, and that it was denied by Uri Savir, the prime minister's media adviser, and by Israeli Ambassador in France 'Ovadya Sofer.

Peres Spokesman Denies Report

TA081820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister's spokesman has denied that Shim'on Peres met in Paris with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The report was carried by the weekly magazine *KOTERET RASHIT*. A Voice of Israel reporter has learned that during the prime minister's visit to Europe next week, attempts are being made to arrange meetings with leaders from countries with whom Israel does not have diplomatic relations.

FRG's Weizsaecker Speech at Jerusalem Dinner

LD081728 Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Text" of speech by FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker at banquet hosted by President Hayim Herzog; published in advance by the FRG President's Office]

[Text] Bonn/Tel Aviv, 8 Oct (DPA) — Mr President! Honored Mrs Herzog! Ladies and gentlemen! You have welcomed us in the State of Israel, and I thank you in the name of my wife and all those who have traveled with us from Germany for your kind words and your hospitality.

I am not a stranger in your country, but this journey has a special meaning for me. As the first president of the Federal Republic of Germany to visit the State of Israel, I bring you the greetings and wishes of the German people, and I receive your welcoming greetings on behalf of all my fellow countrymen.

Our relations have developed consistently. A decisive contribution to this was made by Konrad Adenauer and David Ben-Gurion. Their cooperation belongs in this sequence just as much as the visits by Federal Chancellors Brandt and Kohl to Israel, and today we are adding an important link to this chain.

As a representative of the German people, I am coming to you in a year which makes us conscious of the past with particular vividness. Fifty years after the enactment of the so-called Nuremberg laws and 40 years after the end of World War II and National Socialist rule, we recall the injustice and crimes committed by Germans against Jews. The Jews have suffered unspeakable things; they can not and will not forget this.

Nothing else is acceptable for us Germans. We are responsible not only for the consequences of what has happened, but our history would also end if we tried to extinguish the years of terror from our consciousness. The Holocuast is an event in history that has influenced, and will always influence, the core of the Jewish and German identity. Guilt, like innocence, is personal, so there is no guilt or innocence of a whole people. Yet, every German bears the inheritance of the history of his people, the inheritance of the entire history with both its bright and dark chapters. He is not free to strike out the dark parts.

Remembering truly gives us Germans the freedom to do justice to our present responsibility. Only in this way can we come to terms with the future after a past which nobody can unmake and from which nobody can dissociate himself.

As Germans, we know that the State of Israel arose out of infinitely great distress. The work of construction would have proceeded differently if the tempo at that time had not been under the pressure of National Socialist persecution. We Germans must never forget this when dangers threatening the existence of the State of Israel and the tasks of peace in relation to its neighbors are involved.

The construction of Israel was successful despite unimaginable difficulties. In spite of all differences of language, cultural character, and social position, there arose an independent state, capable of action. It maintained its freedom and democracy against trials and threats. Fruitfulness was wrung out of the desolation of nature. Cultural and scientific achievements attained world importance. The language of the Bible was revived and became the sign of the old and new identity.

The admirable construction is unthinkable without the Jewish faith. Israel brought us the mystery of the one God. In Him it has preserved its essence and withstood its tests. The memory of God's work with his people in history is always present. From the people of Israel we learn the connection between suffering and trust: Israel is the people of hope; it gives the whole of its history its unity.

The faith of the Jews has become part of our faith. Anybody who tries to be a Christian will come to grief if he knows nothing about the God of the Jews. The commandments of the God of Sinai are also valid for us. Our common assertion that man is created in God's image commands us to honor this image in every human face and to exercise justice and love for our neighbor.

To hope against all reason — this links our religions. Jerusalem is a holy city for Jews and Christians, just as for Muslims. They all pray here to the same God. Jerusalem is built as a city in which people shall come together, the psalmist says.

In the FRG we have constructed a democratic policy with a firm foundation based on law. Freedom and peace are the determining and inseparable goals of our policy. It is our most important task never to allow a situation to arise in which we must choose between them.

This demands renunciation of force. All Germans are united in this, including those who had to suffer a particularly difficult fate through the loss of their ancestral homeland. We have learned that the pains of war and violence are heavier to bear than the willpower that the readiness for balance and compromise demands of us. Today, there are 30,000 German citizens of Jewish faith living among us. I have always felt especially close to these fellow citizens because I know how difficult the decision must have been for them to live in Germany again after everything that has happened.

I also know that, with all the best will, many Jews in the world and here in Israel do not understand such a decision. I should only like to say to them: We are deeply grateful to our Jewish fellow citizens for their decision. Their number is small, but their voice carries far and is clearly audible. It exhorts us and sharpens our conscience.

We are also grateful for the visits by many former fellow citizens whom the threatening disaster had driven from their homeland at that time. It was hard for them to see again the places of their own youth. I have greeted many of them, especially in Berlin. It was moving to meet them and heartening to sense that they did not regret the journey.

What is happening here has more to do with the heart of people and their history than most of that which dominates the headlines. The human bridge is delicate and vulnerable, but it is capable of bearing its load again. It must never collapse again.

This evening, Mr President, I am standing at your side in Jerusalem as a representative of my country. I sense the weight of this hour. I thank you and the whole Israeli people for the fact that this has become possible.

In the 20 years since the assumption of diplomatic relations, our relationship has woven itself into a fabric of many-sided relations and connections. We were able to continue the fruitful interactions between the German and Jewish spirits that have existed for many generations, without which our culture and civilization would not be conceivable.

We Germans take interest in Israel above all because the fate of your state and people deeply affects us. Israel's right to exist has a special significance for us. We make efforts in relation to yourselves and to your neighbors for this right within the framework of peaceful understanding.

The joint, courageous step between Egypt and Israel which led to a peace treaty met with a particularly strong and positive response with us. Attempts since the beginning of this year to set in motion a new process of negotiations in your region are being followed by us with rapt attention. The recent intensification of violence is creating great concern. Violence does not bring about peace, and neither can its condemnation achieve this; it can only remind that peace is the objective.

We wish to avoid moral or political one-sidedness from the outside. We only wish to act from the conviction that efforts for peaceful solutions should not be discouraged. This is in the interest of all those involved. A continuing vicious circle of violence and counter-violence cannot form the basis at length for an existence fit for human beings.

What I said months ago in Amman, I would also like to say here: We Germans have a deep understanding for Israel's demand for lasting security. Together with our European partners we are of the view that the goal of negotiations can only be a solution which is comprehensive, just, and lasting:

— It must be comprehensive, because without the inclusion of all states in the region there will be no peace.

— It is only just if through negotiations, Israel's right, like that of all states of the region, to an existence within recognized and secure borders is brought into harmony with the peoples' right to self-determination.

— An ordered state of peace will only be lasting if all those concerned are included in the peace process and share in a solution. It presupposes concessions by all parties.

We have always advocated that implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people — like that of all peoples, the German people included — should not have to be paid for by other peoples, must not interfere unduly with the rights of others.

In Europe we are working toward a state of peace in which the division of Berlin, of Germany, and of the continent can be overcome. In the Middle East, too, the right to self-determination must not be separated from comprehensive peace. In your region, too, it must promote peace; it must not prevent it.

We are following the efforts for an agreement with a feeling of inner sympathy, in the awareness that our future and yours cannot be separated from each other. This feeling has strong roots with us. The attraction which the construction of your country has had for us Germans since its foundation continues in the younger generation. Over 150,000 of my compatriots come to Israel each year to seek not only contact with the country of the Bible but with the people here, their challenges, and their intensity. This contact helps us, not only in Israel, but also in understanding ourselves better.

The density of scientific and artistic cooperation, twinning of towns, youth meetings, such as we have with you, is rare. This is good, for we also share great problems. Everywhere, not only in the Middle East, intellectual tensions are stirring. The demand for greater clarity in fundamental beliefs, for orthodoxy, is growing. With fundamentalism, polarization is also increasing.

Together we bear responsibility for the cultural development of mankind, for humane treatment of nature, for ethical control over science and technology, for a meaningful intellectual view of things, a clear outline of our picture of man. Tolerance is an essential requirement of peace and democracy, but it must not be permissive indifference of a colorless, lukewarm, commonplace materialism. On the contrary, mutual respect and a will for peace must prove themselves between sound standpoints and convictions.

I am grateful to have been able to have discussions with young Israelis during my visit, and to my joy young Germans have come here with me. It is a question of their future; it is a question of a picture of a future of intellectual, human, and social cooperation.

Mr President, frankness and openness characterize our relations. We Germans meet the State of Israel with sympathy, with respect, and with confidence.

I raise my glass to your health, Mr President, to the health of your wife, to our striving for humanity and justice, for a peaceful, secure, and happy destiny for Israel.

Netherlands To Withdraw Soldiers From UNIFIL

TA081330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The Netherlands has decided to remove its soldiers from UNIFIL for fear of their well-being. This was reported by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in The Hague. The Netherlands is one of 10 countries whose soldiers serve in UNIFIL, and it has 140 troops in that force. The soldiers will return to their homeland in 10 days.

Security Forces Demolish Houses of Terrorists

TA081740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] This evening the security forces demolished the houses of the five members of the terrorist squad responsible for the latest terrorist attacks in Judaea and Samaria, the squad eliminated yesterday. Three houses were demolished in the village of Surif, one in the village of Jab'a, and one in Sammu', all of them in the Mt Hebron area.

Knesset Members Depart for Moscow Peace Talks

TA081333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of Israeli public figures departed today for Moscow, at the invitation of the Kremlin, to hold talks with the Soviet Peace Committee and with leaders of other Soviet organizations. The visit will last 8 days. The delegation includes Knesset Members Victor Shemtov, Daivd Liba'i, and Tawfiq Tubi; and National Religious Party member Avraham Melamed.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives ANC Head, Egyptian Official

LD082341 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state today received African National Congress [ANC] President Oliver Tambo. The president of the Republic also received Usamah al-Baz, the director of cabinet of the Egyptian president in charge of political affairs, who conveyed to him a message from President Husni Mubarak.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cable Urges Moving UN From U.S.

LD081702 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a telegram to the world heads of state on the subject of transferring the UN headquarters from New York. Here is the text of the telegram:

At a time when we are on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, I consider it appropriate to send you this letter, which will perhaps produce a response from you and contribute, through what we might undertake in the way of collective measures, to the consolidation of this organization, which the peoples of the world pinned such great hopes on when it was founded.

The hopes of our peoples, particularly those of the Third World, have been disappointed because of the lack of vigor -- not to say the complete paralysis -- that has beset this organization over recent years, rendering it incabable of assuming its responsibilities in resolving major international problems, especially those concerning the right of peoples to freedom, independence, and self-determination.

The presence of the United Nations in the United States is the cause of the paralysis in its efficiency. Moreover, the United Nations is now witnessing several attempts to use it as a tool of U.S. policy and its colonialist aims. This can be seen in the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO and its recent decision to cut down its contribution to the UN budget from 1987.

Not content with the irresponsible use of its power of veto at the Security Council and preventing the adoption of resolutions to punish aggressors and return rights to the oppressed, the United States violates its obligations and continues taking repressive measures against UN officials and delegations from a number of UN member countries to prevent them from exercising their duties effectively. This contradicts the letter and spirit of the agreement of the country where the headquarters of the organization is located.

In recent years the United States has also perpetrated various acts of aggression against nonaligned, small countries. Worse still, it has occupied one of these states by force to the knowledge of the United Nations and the international community. It is still threatening to occupy a number of countries and daily carries out military provocations and various violations of the sovereignty of other states.

The United States has violated the principles on which the United States was founded, and it is no longer qualified to play host to the United Nations on its territory. Here in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah we believe that the time has come to transfer the UN headquarters to a country where it really can discharge its international obligations from the place where the headquarters of the organization is located.

So long as this does not happen, the UN Organization will collapse as the League of Nations did: States will withdraw from it, and the Jamahiriyah will be the first state to do so. The state where the headquarters will be located must be a small, nonaligned state without hegemonistic ambitions and without political problems with others. The United States does have problems with many other states as a superpower with an expansionist, colonialist policy. This has brought it, and continues to bring it, into wars with these states. It is not rational to ask a head of state that is at war with the United States -- as Vietnam was and as Nicaragua is currently -- to go to the UN headquarters in the United States.

I believe that, if carried out, this will contribute to strengthening the role of the organization, and would be the best present offered to it at its 40th anniversary.

Finally, I invite you to study this matter seriously during your forcoming meeting in New York. I pray God to ensure our success in the service of world peace and in sparing mankind the horrors of wars.

[Signed] Your brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution

U.S. Personnel Seen in Vicinity of Israeli Raid

LD081453 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] London, Muharam 24, October 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- A Tunisian source close to military circles disclosed that a group of U.S. Embassy personnel was seen in Hamam al-Shatt Village a day before the Israeli bombing raid among whom was the deputy of the military attache. Also, a car with diplomatic numbers belonging to U.S. Embassy was seen in Al-Manzah area near the PLO office.

The above source added that the Tunisian authorities were informed about the frequent attempts conducted by U.S. diplomats to place PLO offices under surveillance. Further, he said that the operation of Tunisian radars was tampered with from 9.55 to 10.30 which was the exact period of time of the flight of the Israeli fighter aircraft and also the appearance of some of the warships of U.S. Sixth Fleet near Bizerte Seaport.

AL-ANBA' Interviews Al-Turayki on Foreign Policy

GF080912 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 6 Oct 85 pp 1, 22

[Interview with Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Bibi al-Marzuq in New York -- date not given]

[Text] [Al-Marzuq] You declared at a press conference that Libya supports Tunisia because it is an Arab country. Your excellency, is Iraq not an Arab country that should be supported by Libya?

[Al-Turayki] Iraq is an Arab country and we are not against it. Iraq began its war against Iran. There is a difference between Iran and the Israeli attack against Tunisia. Iran is an Islamic country that generated a revolution and that considers itself a confrontation country. This does not mean that we are standing against Iraq nor that we back any Iranian occupation of Iraq. However, the situation here is completely different. When Israel hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor we condemned it and strongly supported Iraq. The issue is totally different.

[Al-Marzuq] What are the points of difference?

[Al-Turayki] Differences between Iraq and Iran are differences between two Islamic fraternal countries and this is a very important point. The war which is going on at present is not a war for occupying lands, as is the case with the Zionist entity, which is the major enemy of the Arab world. We back efforts aimed at ending this war. We have presented a plan for such calling for a halt to aggression against civilian targets and ships in the Gulf and against the use of chemical weapons. These measures, if implemented, will contribute to ending the Gulf war.

[Al-Marzuq] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has announced that he will back Iran even if it occupies half of the Arab world because it is a revolutionary country. Would you care to elaborate?

[Al-Turayki] We are with the Iranian revolution against the United States. At the foreign ministers' conference thatwas held in Damascus Iran issued a statement, in which it affirmed that it has no intention to occupy any part of the Arab world and that it will not interfere in the future of Iraq. Meanwhile, Iraq antagonizes Libya strongly. It interferes in our domestic affairs, supports forces that are hostile to the Libyan revolution, and seizes every opportunity to provoke us. When the problem of workers occurred between Libya and Tunisia, Iraq sent a delegation to Tunisia to express support for the Tunisian Government. The Iraqi information media is also against us. The hostile position adopted by the Iraqi regime against Libya does not enable us to play a major role in ending the war. As a matter of fact, this position is not new.

[Al-Marzuq] How does Iraq interfere in Libya's affairs?

[Al-Turayki] By the use of Iraq as a base for forces hostile to the Libyan revolution and for training and arming the elements of these forces and the use of Iraqi information media and the continuation of the intensive information media campaign against the Libyan revolution and the incitement of other countries against Libya. As I said, this position has been continuing for years. During the Libyan-Egyptian war when Al-Sadat headed the Egyptian regime Iraq supplied Egypt with arms to be used against the Libyan revolution. Hence, how can we be expected in this case to play a major role in ending the war when the Iranian Islamic revolution is backing the Libyan revolution?

[Al-Marzuq] Can the measures for nonaggression against the civilian and maritime targets and nonuse of chemical weapons be understood as a basis for a Libyan plan to end the Gulf war?

[Al-Turayki] I spoke with the Iranians. During my latest visit to Iran I discussed these measures. The Iranians responded positively to these measures. This is a positive step. Iraq should accept this initial step which would restore confidence between the two neighbors and consequently lead to a complete end of the war.

[Al-Marzuq] What is your opinion on Iran's detention and search of ships heading to Kuwait?

[Al-Turayki] This action is a part of the war. If Iraq agrees not to hit or intercept ships in the Gulf, this action will stop. War is not a toy that we can play with. War is a dangerous thing and when Iran feels that its security and interests are exposed to threats it has to take some measures. However, when Iran discovers that Arab wealth has been used to hit its oil installations, you should only expect an escalation in the war. We have made intensive efforts with the brothers in Iran in order to avoid an escalation of the situation against the UAE, Kuwait, or Bahrain and have achieved great success. War cannot be easily extinguished. Iraq should agree to the points I have mentioned in order to avoid such escalation.

[Al-Marzuq] Egypt has recently accused Libya of interfering in its affairs and of carrying out terrorist operations in its territory. It has also accused Libya of massing its troops on the Egyptian-Libyan borders. Are these accusations true?

[Al-Turayki] There are no Libyan military concentrations on the borders with Egypt. We are aganist the Camp David Accords and we will remain so until these accords collapse. These accords will collapse. However, we are not against the Egyptian people. We will greet the Egyptian people if they thwart the Camp David Accords and return to the Arab world. There are no problems or obstacles between Egypt and Libya other than this. Egypt and Libya are closer to each other than any other country in terms of blood relations and borders.

[Al-Marzuq] Will Col al-Qadhdhafi attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Riyadh?

[Al-Turayki] Libya supports this conference, but with regard to who will represent Libya, we can only say that the issue is still under study, and will remain so until a date is set for the conference.

[Al-Marzuq] You have good relations with Syria. Did you try to curtail Syria's interference in Lebanon by relying upon these relations?

[Al-Turayki] The Syrian interference in Lebanon is a Lebanese decision. The Lebanese Government, which asked the Syrian Government to send its troops to Lebanon, must have realized the importance of the Syrian role in maintaining Lebanon's security and unity. It will be a good thing if Lebanon decides to unite with Syria. We will support that. We support Syria with regard to the Lebanese question. As for the shelling of and aggression against the Palestinian camps, we condemned this and we affirmed that operations against the Palestinian people are completely rejected regardless of the justification. We are with the Palestinian people and we are with the Liberation of Palestine militarily, not just politically. We consider matters such as who will be the chairman of the PLO as secondary. We are with anyone who wants to liberate Palestine. Therefore, we are with the salvation front, because it has adopted the decision of liberation and not the decision of political action that neglects the military liberation. When Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] decides to pursue the course of military liberation and not the course of capitulatory negotiations we will not be against him. We are with any Palestinian who carries his rifle and against any Palestinian who drops this rifle. If Israel withdraws from all the occupied territories we will be satisfied. We do not want war and we do not want to fight just for the sake of fighting. However, our experience has taught us to believe in what late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir said: What has been taken by force can only be regained by force.

[Al-Marzuq] What are the reasons behind the presence of Libyan military experts in Chad? Is there any necessity for the presence?

[Al-Turayki] Chad is important for us. We are helping the Chadian national unity government in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU, and we will continue to extend our support to it. We will never allow any aggression against it. We also signed a joint defense pact with the Chadian national unity government. This pact is registered at the United Nations. According to this pact, we will defend Chad.

Libya Denies Reported Statement on Saharan Autonomy

LD081419 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, 8 Oct (MAP) -- On Monday Libya categorically denied the statements attributed in New York to its minister of foreign affairs, Mr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, according to which it would be "happy for the Western Sahara to be joined with Morocco and that it remains attached to a referendum on self-determination for the Saharan people."[quotation as received]

Mr Bougacem, resident minister of the Jamahiriyah in Rabat, stated that Mr al-Turayki has assured him that his statement had been taken out of context. Mr Bougacem stated that Mr Al-Turayki brought to the United Nations "the Jamahiriyah's total support for Morocco's point of view on the question of the Sahara."

The head of Libyan foreign affairs has been in Rabat since Sunday for talks with his Moroccan counterpart, Mr Abdellatif Filali. Morocco and Libya are united by the Oujda Treaty signed in 1984 by King Hassan II and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi.

Sudanese Air Force Commander, Delegation Arrive

LD062348 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 22, October 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- General Muhammad Mirghani, member of the Sudanese Transitional Council and commander of the Sudanese Air Force, and the delegation accompanying him, this afternoon arrived in Tripoli to share the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 15th [as received] anniversary of the eviction of Italian invaders.

The Sudanese guests were welcomed at the airport by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, a number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Sudanese ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

General Muhammad Mirghani expressed, in a statement to the correspondent of JANA, his pleasure and happiness to visit Jamahiriyah and take part in the festivities commemorating the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of Italian forces.

He said "I take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Sudanese people to the Libyan Arab people for its brave stand by the Sudanese people and the material and moral support it has given to Sudan before and after the April revolution."

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed on Mutiny, Egypt

NC061757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (MENA) -- General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has stated that he will visit Egypt in the second half of October for talks with President Husni Mubarak on strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab thanked Egypt and President Mubarak for the principled and firm stand that President Mubarak expressed following recent events in Sudan. This position was mentioned during communications between Siwar al-Dhahab and Mubarak, especially in a telephone conversation when President Mubarak was in Paris.

During an interview with a MENA correspondent in Khartoum, Siwar al-Dhahab said that President Mubarak's attitude is not new but emanates from a genuine and sincere feeling about Sudan and its people.

Answering a question on the recent events in Sudan, al-Dhahab said that investigations revealed that there was a dangerous racist plot that endangered the safety and unity of Sudan. Some elements from the South, from southern Nubah, and from the Armed Forces, as well as some civilians, collaborated in this plot.

He added that the plot aimed at eliminating Sudan's achievements and Arab character, and at establishing a racist state. It was also aimed at founding a communist nation in southern Sudan. The Armed Forces, he said, were able to foil this plot, and they are waiting for anyone who threatens Sudan's achievements. Siwar al-Dhahab said: Some states having regional ambitions were behind this plot, but until the investigations are over, I will not name any country.

Siwar al-Dhahab answered a question on whether the Military Council's invitation to John Garang to negotiate on southern Sudan is still valid. He said: Despite the tense situation in the south, our invitation to John Garang to discuss the problem of the south, as well as the problems of the backward areas, is still valid. We are certain that the problem cannot be solved by the use of force. We are aware of the cultural, racial, and religious differences in our country and we are eager to respond to the citizens' desires in this regard. Therefore, we are going to hold a conference to tackle the southern problem and solve it. We hope that Garang will attend this conference. However, the conference will be held, whether Garang attends or not.

Siwar al-Dhahab answered a question on the procession that marched toward the Egyptian Embassy last month which some spiteful elements joined and deflected from its intent. He said: We condemn and strongly denounce the uncivilized behavior of some elements that joined the procession. The government even decided to ban processions until the state of emergency has been lifted.

He added: I would like clarify that these processions were not against the Egyptian Embassy or Egypt. Their declared goal was to demand extradition of the former president. This did not directly or indirectly affect the everlasting relations between the two fraternal people.

Siwar al-Dhahab then answered a question on the transitional period and when power will be transferred to the people. He said: The government has made great progress in preparing the laws on parties and elections. It has completed preparation of the interim constitution. Nevertheless, the question of extending the transitional period depends on circumstances. It is also subject to future decisions of the organizations that signed the national charter.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Mutiny, Elections

PM081438 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Muhammad Ahmad Hisham report: "Sudanese Prime Minister Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: Other Mutiny Attempts Might Occur"]

[Text] Khartoum -- Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has confirmed that the recent racist military mutiny has been contained, but he expressed fears that recurrence will remain a possibility unless the reasons which led to it are eliminated. In an exclusive interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Khartoum Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that the situation now is reassuring and that the armed forces and security forces have taken all the necessary precautions. He added that the danger lies in the atmosphere and in the mentality that could lead to a recourse to force, and in the mentality that does not accept democratic solutions. He warned against further attempts and emphasized that it is the duty of the Sudanese people to isolate and besiege that group until it returns to its senses.

Dr Daf'allah said that the mutiny incidents were still under investigation and that no details could be given. Only the broad lines can be revealed, he said, because we do not want to prejudice the secrecy of the investigations. He denied that the government got emotional during the incidents, adding that it made a sound and normal assessment of developments.

He pointed out that all details of the cabinet's statement on the incidents had been discussed by the National Security Council and it was objectively based on all available facts. The statement was frank and there was no blackout, he said, and it mentioned people from the south and the Al-Nawbah mountains, but it did not talk about matters that could undermine national unity: It simply gave the public the facts and was addressed to the Sudanese people, not to any particular tribe, race, or religion, whereas the statement of the mutineering group was issued in the name of the black bloc and was full of lies and everything that constituted a threat to national unity.

The Sudanese prime minister pointed out that essential information has revealed that a military group in the armed forces had dealings with elements that had received military training outside the armed forces and under the leadership of Garang and included civilian politicians and military people with foreign connections. There are indications, he said, linking the Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush movement inside to Colonel John Garang's movement.

Dr Daf' allah told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the interim constitution has now been completed and will be signed tomorrow (Tuesday). He confirmed the possibility of holding election during the transitional period and handing power over to the people through an elected body.

On the chances of a peaceful settlement in the south, the suspension of contacts with John Garang, and Garang's message, Dr Daf'allah said that Garang's message has been overtaken by events, that the message was sent in a strange way and contained stranger things and that the contents are known to everyone. He stressed that the government is committed to peaceful settlement and it will not close the door, and that the Sudanese people will continue to pursue a peaceful solution.

He said that the government is striving to hold a conference on the south, with or without Garang's participation. He expressed the belief that the only possible course is the course of democracy and consultation and that the Sudanese people are prepared to pay the price for democracy and for the introduction of controls to prevent other attempts and to deter those who try to seek power by force. He urged the Sudanese people to be vigilant and to beware of these dangers that could turn Sudan into an arena for armed conflict and destroy national unity and democracy.

Dr Daf'allah said that the emergency law did not prohibit party activities and was not directed against liberties. Its aim was to enable imposition of a curfew for the protection of the revolution.

He said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are not tense and that there was no talk of tense relations. However, he added, we still insist on our position that former President Ja'far Numayri should be handed over to face a fair trial under the law and through independent judiciary channels, but we never weighed Numayri against our relations with Egypt.

Dr Daf'allah revealed that he will visit Egypt in mid-October at the beginning of his tour of Europe and the United Nations.

Prime Minister on Future Parliamentary Elections

JN071536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that the ministerial committee in charge of exploring the views of the political forces on the draft election law has met with about 30 parties and groups and submitted a report to the Council of Ministers.

In one of his regular meetings with news media and local newspaper chiefs this morning, Al-Jazuli said that there is no disagreement over the broad lines of the electoral law, but in fact almost a unanimity over this law, as well as over holding elections during the transitional period. He added that the majority believes that elections should be held according to the majority system and not the proportionate representation system.

Regarding the representation of the new forces, the prime minister said that one view holds that democracy means one vote per citizen, while another view says that the new forces are forces that led two revolutions against the dictatorial regime in the country andare a vanguard that cannot be absorbed by democratic channels if absolute representation is applied.

Dr al-Jazuli said that the Council of Ministers believes that elections should be held as scheduled and that a neutral committee should be formed even before agreement is reached on the electoral law. He added that there are many opinions about the principle of representing the new forces and that there is no clear concept of the way these forces should be represented, indicating that many issues pertaining to elections will be discussed during the forthcoming meeting of the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers in order to draw up a practical formula for the elections.

He said that it is possible to hold elections under the current circumstances in those parts where stability prevails in the south and in the entire north. He added that what is currently proposed is a national parliament, but at present there are no plans to hold regional parliamentary elections.

Minister Views Relations With Egypt, GCC Aid

GF080932 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (QNA) -- Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has stressed that the joint defense pact between Egypt and Sudan still exists. He contended that this agreement serves strategic goals that go beyond tactical goals and said that his visit to Egypt reactivates this pact.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations should move from the phase of good aspirations to the phase of fruitful and serious action. On the recent mutiny among the units of the Sudanese Army, he said that it was an ethic mutiny that was totally contained. Yet he termed the mutiny as a grave phenomenon that mirrors a threat to the Sudan's national identity. He praised the aid presented by the GCC countries to Sudan to tackle its economic problems. He noted that the Arab Fund will hold a meeting this month in Saudi Arabia to discuss Sudan's economic situation and review its needs to confront the problems.

Curfew in Capital Ammended Effective 6 Oct

EA062003 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Major-General Kamal al-Bashar, the commissioner of the national capital, has issued the following statement:

After reviewing all the relevant matters connected with the curfew in the national capital during the past week and after reviewing the security situation from all aspects -- which showed improvement in the situation -- I, Maj Gen Kamal al-Bashar Yasin, the commissioner of the national capital, on the basis of authority vested in me by the Emergency Laws of 1405 [from 27 September 1984 to 15 September 1985] A.H. and after consultation with the national Security Council, issue the following amendment on the curfew in the national capital, with effect from 21 Muharram, 1406 A.H.,corresponding to 6 October 1985.:

One. The curfew takes effect from 11:00 pm to 04:00 am.

Two. Anyone who contravenes this order becomes subject to the measures stipulated in the emergency regulations. The joint patrols of the Armed Forces and the police will gaurd the entry points of the capital and its key points with the aim of controlling and maintainings security.

Three. Persons compelled by the nature of their work or by other compelling and pressing matters must get a movement permit from the police headquarters of the national capital or from the police headquarters in the zones.

TMC Discusses Mubarak Message, Detainees

JN081939 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Oct (SUNA) -- The Transitional Military Council [TMC] held a meeting here today under TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. In a statement to the press, TMC member Staff Major General 'Uthman al-Amin al-Sayyid said the TMC was briefed on President Mubarak's message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab dealing with the current political situation in the Arab arena following the treacherous Zionist aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The TMC was reassured about the security situation in the country. The number of military detainees held in connection with the recent plot has risen to 264.

SPLA High Command Gives Account of TMC Meeting

EA071929 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

["Special Report" issued by Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) high command 7 October]

[Text] On 30 September 1985 the TMC conducted an extensive meeting to review its tenuous hold on power. Among other things, the following points were discussed and resolutions taken thereupon:

1. General Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj briefed the TMC about his visits to a neighboring country and disclosed that the government of that country had promised to provide the TMC with F-5 jet fighters, which it badly needs for its war against the SPLA.

2. The necessity of recruiting mercenary pilots to fly military aircraft was stressed in view of the reluctance of Sudan Air Force pilots to fly in operations against the SPLA. In this regard, it was resolved to engage the services of at least 50 mercenary pilots to man military aircraft during combat against the SPLA.

3. It was resolved that the Muslim brothers be encouraged to stage another anti-SPLA demonstration on the events of 25 and 26 September 1985. The TMC deemed it politically expedient to use the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] as a scapegoat for the incidents of mutiny on 25 and 26 September by elements of Sudan Army who are displeased with the idea of being sent to fight the SPLA solely in promotion of the TMC'S interests.

4. It was resolved that tactical ways and means should be devised to disarm Nubahs and southerners in the Army. This process will be started in Bentiu and Mongalla areas where, according to the TMC'S assessment, the Nubahs and southerners deployed in these units have become increasingly prone to mutiny. Nubahs and southerners in Rubkonah, in Bentiu, were specifically singled out and some of them will soon be transferred to places where it is thought their disarmament will be feasible.

5. Army commanders have been asked to agitate the masses against the SPLA, and especially the masses in Equatoria and the Nuer people -- these being the two categories of people in war zone number 1 that the TMC erroneously believes are most susceptible to negative anti-SPLA agitation. Reviewing the progress of its militia forces against the SPLA, the TMC expressed profound disappointment at the demise of William Abdullah Choul, its arch stooge, whose death has been seen as a serious setback to the divide-and-rule-the-masses stragegy being vigorously pursued by the TMC. The regrouping and reorganization of Abdullah Chuol's militias has been adopted as a matter of urgent action.

6. It was noted with great concern that there was a continued leakage of vital and classified military information to the SPLA. To stop this, it was resolved to isolate Nubah and southern army officers from important meetings and deny them access to documents. Of course the TMC, intoxicated by its racist ideology and consequently rendered oblivious to reality, is not aware that the SPLA obtains its information from those very officers whom the TMC calls Awlad al-Balad [Arabic for "sons of the country"], but who are thoroughly revolutionary and totally liberated from the narrow, self centered ridiculous and unscientific notions of the ruling clique, a fact which permits them to enjoy a correct perception of Sudan's fundamental problems.

7. The TMC is extremely disappointed that it has failed in all its attempts to bring the SPLA-SPLM leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, to the negotiating table. Deeply embarrassed by their inability to initiate talks with the SPLA as they had hoped the case would be, the generals on the TMC have now hypnotized themselves into believing that Col Dr John Garang de Mabior is either dead or not actually in control. This is a simplistic way of explaining to the masses why the TMC is not being seen to make any headway towards restoring peace and stability in Sudan. Of course, to conjecture that Col Dr John Garang is dead or not in charge is mere wishful thinking. Col Dr John Garang is very much alive and well.

8. Many members of the TMC were worried that SPLA activities have been alarmingly on the rise within the last few months and that the situation was fast becoming unbearable to the country. The failure of the Mongalla offensive and SPLA operations in southern Kurdufan and southern Blue Nile were noted with special concern.

9. It was resolved to organize and arm tribes in Kurdufan and Darfur to be used against the SPLA in Gogrial, Aweil, Abyei, and Bentiu districts. This, of course, is a very stupid and unpatriotic divisive policy. If the junta cannot defeat the SPLA using regular soldiers, then it follows as a matter of common sense that tribal militia cannot fare any better than the regular army. The SPLA will work to organize meetings with them so that the historically good relationship among tribes on the borders of Darfur, Kurdufan, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Upper Nile is maintained and so that these tribes join the ranks of the SPLA, which is their true army and is more concerned about their real interests than the TMC.

10. It has been agreed that some southern Sudanese politicians in Khartoum be approached to make arrangements to organize their tribesmen into militias against the SPLA. However, every effort will be made to ensure that these tribal militias masquerade as liberation movements so that the TMC's divide-and-rule policy is not uncovered. Furthermore, it is hoped that militia groups springing up in the guise of liberation movements against

the SPLA will convey to the masses the wrong impression that new forces have emerged that are vehemently opposed to the SPLA's supposedly warmongering attitudes and its rejection of peace.

In this connection, it was resolved that southerners will be appointed into any cabinet according to how they view the SPLA and depending on their ability to organize their tribesmen as militias against the SPLA. The TMC noted with satisfaction the activities of (Joshua Deiwal) and (Michael Mario Bol) in this sphere.

SPLA Radio Reports 700 Recruits Join Movement

EA081548 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] On the 6th October 1985 a number of recruits, totalling 707 persons, arrived at the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army - Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] general headquarters from northern and southern Upper Nile area. The following day, on 6th October [as heard], and at precisely 0800 in the morning, the official ceremony of welcome traditionally accorded to recruits by the movement started.

TUNISIA

Policeman Goes 'Beserk'; Kills 3, Wounds 15

NC081715 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Two Tunisian Jews and one Arab died, and 15 people were injured, today when a Tunisian policeman opened fire with a machine-gun in a crowded Jewish neighbourhood in south-eastern Tunisia, according to reliable sources contacted from here by telephone. The official news agency TAP had said earlier that one person died in the incident, which occurred on the island of Djerba, a Mediterranean tourist resort. There was no immediate official confirmation of the higher toll.

The identities of the victims, and the reason for the shooting, were not immediately known. TAP said the policeman, who had "suddenly gone beserk" in the La Hara Jewish neighbourhood, had rapidly been subdued by his colleagues, but was seriously injured in the process.

A special police unit had left Tunis for Djerba to investigate the shooting, TAP said.

Inner Cabinet Discusses Libyan Expulsions

LD090902 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali last night chaired an inner cabinet meeting on the Governorate of Mednine. The session was attended by senior officials of the government and administration and made a final study of and decisions on a number of projects aimed at resolving the problems facing those who were oppressively expelled by the Libyan regime. The prime minister reaffirmed that the government wants to overcome the expulsion phenomenon and deal with the problem of [word indistinct] in general. He pointed out that it can provide the capabilities to resolve the situation in the areas required. He expressed the hope that the meeting would help in publicizing the efforts being made by the government of the supreme combatant to deal with the issues relating to employment and confronting the continuous oppressive campaign of expulsion, which continues even after the savage air raid by the Israeli Air Force against Tunisian territory. Mohamed Mzali reaffirmed that at a time when the Tunisian people are dressing their wounds, at a time when the whole world stands in sympathy with Tunisia and in support of President Habib Bourguiba, the Libyan regime is still expelling Tunisians. The total number of those expelled has reached more than 51,000 people, comprising 20,000-21,000 and their families.

Mohamed Mzali said that 50 percent of those expelled have been absorbed and reintegrated into the economic cycle thanks to the decisive stand and the gigantic efforts made by all national organizations. This has enabled us to overcome plans against us in terms of disturbance and [word indistinct]. He reaffirmed that there are about 10,000 workers throughout the republic still seeking employment, 5,000 of them being in the southern governorates.

Mohamed Mzali then reiterated the measures and decisions made in this connection, including the emergency allocations of 2 million dinars to help confront the expulsion campaign, this being in addition to the distribution of urgent National Solidarity Fund aid of 800,000 dinars to be distributed according to the number of people who have been expelled.

In conclusion, Mohamed Mzali said: We in Tunisia demand from Al-Qadhdhafi that he allow the rest of our sons and daughters to return to their homeland, where they will find, in addition to bread and dwellings, their dignity. Bourguiba's Tunisia is big enough for all its sons.

Al-Qadhdhafi Provided Distraction for Israel

LD081358 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Finally and very quickly, masks have dropped, facts have become clear and the background has emerged from the crisis that the Libyan regime has sought to artificially create for Tunisia. The facts have emerged in their full truth, and as hatched by Libya's colonel. He deliberately created the problem of the expulsion of Tunisian workers and deliberately amde threats of using arms against the Tunisian Republic. He repeated this threat several times so as to distract Tunisia and world public opinion from the aggression that Israel was hatching against Tunisia.

Aharon [as heard], head of Israeli intelligence, answering a question by the Israeli news agency [not further identified] in relation to Israeli raids against Arab countries, said: It is not enough for Israel to have military know-how and advanced military hardware. Victory over the arabs, as he put it, has a platform in the form of inter-Arab conflicts.

When asked about the recent aggression against Tunisia, Aharon said literally: Israel would not have launched this attack if Tunisia had not been subjected to Libya's threats and Al-Qadhdhafi's subversion.

Klibi Condemns Israeli Raid, Questions U.S. Stand

PM081150 Tunis L'ACTION in French 5 Oct 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Whole Arab Community Is at Tunisia's Side"]

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba had a meeting at the Carthage palace yesterday morning with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Prime Minister and interior minister; Habib Bourguiba, junior, special adviser to the president of the republic; and Mansour Skhirir, minister in charge of the presidential office. At the end of the audience Chedli Klibi made the following statement:

"I assured the president of the republic that the whole Arab community is at Tunisia's side in the face of the Israeli aggression and its consequences.

"Moreover, this was expressed in the statement issued after the meeting held at the United Nations in New York by the Arab foreign ministers and was forcefully highlighted by the Security Council debate, since Tunisia was not alone in defending its cause.

"It remains to be seen whether a veto will jeopardize all these efforts and cover the Zionist terrorist state by arguing the legitimacy of the reprisals.

"The American position is in fact a daunting precedent, since it justifies reprisals directed not against the perpetrators of an attack but against those close to them on the pretext of collective deterrence. This concept is strangely reminiscent of the one adopted by the Nazi regime under which mankind, and especially the Jews, suffered, not to mention political considerations connected with the relations maintained with many Arab states -- relations of friendship, cooperation, and trust --at which Washington is now snapping its fingers.

"There is reason to wonder whether it can still be easy to maintain the distinguishing quality of these relations now that the United States has given its support to this flagrant aggression against a state that has constantly called for international law to be respected, and once it has used its veto precisely to prevent this law from being applied to punish the aggressor."

Soviet Diplomat Conveys Solidarity Messages

LD082228 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Oct (TAP) -- Yesterday Mahmoud Mestiri, Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, received at the ministry the charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Tunis, who conveyed to him a message of solidarity addressed to the president of the republic from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium following the Israeli attack on Tunisian territory. The Soviet diplomat also conveyed to Mestiri a similar message addressed to Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, from the USSR Council of Ministers.

KENYA

Number of Foreign Workers, Advisers To Be Reduced

EA081234 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
8 Oct 85 p 24

[Report by *STANDARD* reporter: "Urgent Move on Expatriates"]

[Excerpt] The number of expatriates and advisers in Kenya will be reduced because many of their services are no longer required. The permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr J. S. Mathenge, revealed this yesterday while opening the fifth district focus for rural development course at the Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete.

Mr Mathenge said the Government had decided to drastically trim down the number of expatriates and advisers because the country had produced enough qualified people. Also, he said, expatriates were too expensive to maintain. Mr Mathenge, who is in charge of provincial administration and internal security, said the immigration department had been instructed to scrutinize work permits immediately, to determine those that could be withdrawn.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives OAU Chairman Diouf for Talks

Nyerere on RSA Sanctions

EA081105 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0400 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere has called upon the international community to put more pressure on South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy. He said the South African nationalists have intensified the war against apartheid and are determined to uproot the Boer regime.

Mwalimu was speaking at a state banquet hosted in hanor of the OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is currently on a visit to Tanzania. He said efforts to persuade more countries to impose sanctions on the Boer regime of South Africa would continue and added that the activities by the nationalists and the developments that have been taking place inside South Africa for the last 18 months have made it possible for many countries to answer this call.

On the economic situation in Africa, Mwalimu said it is worth noting that the problems facing Africa are due to existing international economic policies.

He said the prices for cash crops have been declining every year while those for imported goods have been increasing yearly, supported by international economic policy. President Nyerere said the economic recession has caused many African countries to have huge debts, which they are unable to repay, and this brought about famine to Africa.

Diouf on RSA Sanctions

AB081901 Dakar PANA in English 1704 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA) — The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, today appealed to the international community to exert comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.

Speaking to African envoys accredited to Dar es Salaam, seat of the OAU Liberation Committee, President Diouf said the lasting solution to isolate South Africa was for the international community to exert more pressure on it. He said he was returning to Dakar with a true picture on the current political development in southern Africa adding that, African countries should continue to support the liberation movements in the region. "I am now in a position to understand what assistance the Frontline States and liberation movements need," President Diouf said at the meeting. He said in spite of unprecedented drought and economic hardships hitting the continent, he was hopeful that the member states of the OAU would continue to render effective assistance to the liberation struggle. He disclosed that the stalled question of Namibian independence will be one of items on the agenda to be discussed at the OAU's 22d summit next year. On contributions to the OAU Special Fund on Liberation, the OAU chairman said the struggle was for everybody in Africa adding that, the struggle will be at stake if member countries do not pay their dues.

President Diouf, the first OAU chairman to visit the Liberation Committee offices since the organization was founded in 1963, left for home today after holding talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa and Liberation Committee workers. He left for home via Brazzaville, the Congo.

Nyerere, Diouf Hold Talks

EA082351 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today held talks with the current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, at the State House in Dar es Salaam. The talks, which lasted for more than 1 hour, centered on the current situation in southern Africa. During the talks, President Diouf told Mwalimu Nyerere that his visit to the Frontline States has enabled him to assess the latest situation in southern Africa. The Senegalese leader said the masses in southern Africa were determined to strengthen the armed struggle against the apartheid regime. The two leaders also exchanged views on how best the OAU could help the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The talks were also attended by the vice-president, Ndugu ali Hassan Mwinyi; the prime minister, Ndugu Salim; the foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa; and other government officials.

The OAU chairman today ended his week-long visit to southern Africa, his first since he was elected to head the pan-African body. Mr Diouf, who arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday on his last leg of a six-nation tour of the Frontline States, was seen off at the Dar es Salaam international airport by President Nyerere. Also at the airport was the vice-president, Ndugu ali Hassan

Mwinyi; the party secretary general, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa; and the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim. During his 2-day visit to Tanzania he also held talks with the diplomatic corps accredited to Tanzania and southern African liberation movements.

President Nyerere Promises Support for Successor

EA081841 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere has reiterated that he will obey, respect, and assist the new president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to be elected in the general election later this month. Mwalimu, who was addressing various detachments of the Armed Forces at Ukonga in Dar es Salaam today, said that he is personally very pleased to have participated in the process of changing the top government leadership in a constitutional manner. He said that although the people have been apprehensive over the process of changing the top government leadership, he is very delighted to note that the people are happy about the nomination of Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwimyi as sole candidate for the presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania. President Nyere, who retires form the leadership later this month, called on the forces to respect the new leader, who will also be the commander-in-chief of the Tanzanian Armed Forces, just as they respected him during his tenure of office. Mwalimu was speaking after inspecting a farewell guard of honor mounted by the forces at Ukonga.

Speaking on the development of the police and prison force in the country, Mwalimu Nyerere said that the two branches of the Armed Forces are still facing an uphill task of promoting the principles expounded by the government, so as to be in harmony with the aspirations of the Tanzanian masses. He said that the forces should be trained further to learn better and more modern techniques for dealing with criminals, whom he said also learn new methods of perpetrating their criminal activities.

Mwalimu said that the police force is there to protect citizens and should not be an organ that instills fear into the same citizens. He added that if the force is detested it will then have turned into a capitalist institution for oppressing and exploiting the people. He told the forces that the government will continue its efforts to provide them with housing to enable to fulfill their obligations effectively.

UGANDA

NRA Reportedly in Control of West of Country

EA091115 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 85 p1

[Excerpts] The National Resistance Army (NRA) claimed yesterday it has wiped out four western battalions of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] and taken control of the entire western region. In a press statement, Dr S.B.M. Kisekka, head of the NRA delegation to the peace talks, which recently adjourned in Nairobi, said the 32nd (Masaka), the 33rd (Mubende) the 34th (Mbarara), the 35th (Fort Portal) battalions were now in NRA hands. The statement claimed that for the last three weeks both the Mbarara and Masaka barracks had been encircled by NRA troops who had refrained from entering the barracks to avoid unnecessary loss of lives.

The statement continued: "During the same period, six enemy vehicles had been hit and destroyed on the Kampala-Gulu road."

While the NRA forces were taking control of Masaka Town on 24th September, the statement went on, successful attacks were simultaneously carried out at Wakiso, seven miles, and Bukasa five miles, from Kampala, on the Hoima Road, where many UNLA soldiers were killed and several rifles and other military equipment captured.

The NRA claimed it captured three soldiers from a company trying to escale from the Masaka barracks on September 28, and overran a UNLA unit stationed at Mityana, killing 40 soldiers, on 29th September.

The same day, the statement went on, a truck full of enemy soldiers was blown up by a land mine near Kabulasoke Town which was on the way to Masaka as reinforcement. Many soldiers died, it said.

The head of four UNLA companies heading to Masaka as reinforcements, Captain Peter Kyandia, was killed at Bugomola when the NRA attacked the companies on October 2, Mr Kisekka said.

Attempts to reinforce Masaka using Lake Victoria had been sabotaged by the NRA forces. Soldiers captured trying to escape from the Masaka barracks claimed there had been fighting inside the barracks between different groups over the little food remaining.

Meanwhile another member of the NRA negotiating group at the peace talks, Mr Abu K. Mayanja, has praised President Moi for speaking out against the atrocities and brutalities being perpetrated against innocent Ugandan new, women and children by soldiers who should be protecting them.

Artillery shelling resumed on Monday between the Ugandan Army and rebel guerrillas at Kayabwe, about 80 kms south of Kampala, the Uganda-Language Catholic newspaper *MUNNO* reported yesterday.

Our Kampala correspondent reports that a group of the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC), which was ousted in the July 27 coup, have rejected Dr Adonia Tiberondwa, who was recently reported to have taken over as a leader of a a new organisation known as UPC without Obote.

Meanwhile, an NRA attempt to rob banks in Jinja Town, 50 miles east of Kampala, was foiled early on Friday by Army troops, *MUNNO* reported.

CHAD

GUNT President Dismisses Chief of General Staff

AB082157 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The first outcome of the incidents of Faya is the decree signed by the comrade president of the Tansitional National Union Government [GUNT] dated on 24 September 1985. We now read the decree:

Decree Number 109/E/GUNT concerning the dismissal of Goukouni Mahamat Gued from his functions as chief of General Staff of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. The president of GUNT and chairman of the National Liberation Committee [CNL] and head of state; considering the Lagos Accord of 21 August 1979, especially concerning the appointment of the president and his deputy; considering the 6 August 1984 agreement on the creation of a supreme body of the revolution; considering the fundamental platform of 6 August 1984, outlining the objectives of the GUNT; considering Decree No.136/E/GUNT of 26 August 1984 on the reshuffling of the GUNT; considering the decree on the creation of the ANL and the decree on the appointment of the chief of General Staff; considering the incidents which took place in Faya-Abacha [Faya-Largeau] on 4 and 5 September 1985, decrees:

Article 1. Goukouni Mahamat Gued is relieved of his functions as chief of General Staff of the National Liberation Army.

Article 2. The deputy chief of General Staff will temporarily exercise the functions of the chief of General Staff until an incumbent is appointed to this post.

Article 3. The minister of national defense, veterans affairs, and war victims is charged with the implementation of the present decree, which takes effect from the date of its signing and will be communicated and published wherever the need arises.

Issued in Bardai on 24 September 1985.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, president of GUNT, minister of national defense, veterans affairs, and war victims

ZAIRE

Political Bureau Member Suspended for 12 Months

AB081330 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1250 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AZAP) -- General Bangala Otto wa Ngama has been suspended for 12 months from membership of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. Citizen Kithima Bin Ramazani, permanent secretary of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, who gave this information to the press on Tuesday, also said that the general is being blamed for serious violation of party discipline.

On the other hand, the Central Committee, which met at the People's Palace on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, listened to the report of the Socioeconomic Commission on National Education. This report on education, which figures on the agenda of the ninth session of the Central Committee, had been postponed to this session for lack of sufficient details.

The meeting will continue this afternoon.

MPR Reaffirms 1-Party System, Warns Opposition

AB081757 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Central Committee of the MPR, the sole Zairian party, reaffirmed on Tuesday the principle of one party system by issuing a fresh warning to the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS--banned) opposition.

President Mobutu Sese Seko took several clemency measures in favor of the opposition, the last of which dates back to last June, the Central Committee recalled. Last June, UDPS party activists who were under house arrest were freed, and they have since continued to call for reforms.

"These lost sons tried to distort the deep meaning of this amnesty through dishonesty means," the Central Committee said in a statement and recalled that several former members of the opposition rallied round the ruling party on this occasion. "Any attempt to question the option for a one party system is unconstitutional," the MPR stressed.

It will be recalled that 3 weeks ago, a Belgian, Mr Ronald van den Bogaert, was sentenced to a 10-year jail term for supporting the UDPS, which, according to observers in Kinshasa, appeared to be a strong warning to the activists of this movement.

Daily 'Strongly' Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

AB081542 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 8 Oct (AFP) -- The Zairian daily *ELIMA* yesterday strongly condemned the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last Tuesday.

It is unusual that a Zairian paper so openly disapproves of an act perpetrated by Israel, with which Zaire resumed diplomatic relations following the restitution of the Sinai to Egypt, observers note in Kinshasa.

The editorial by *ELIMA*, which was signed by the director of the daily, although published a week after the event, is all the more important because the official press agency AZAP has published long excerpts of the article.

GAMBIA

Jawara Leaves for Commonwealth Meeting

AB081810 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Banjul, 8 Oct (AFP)—Gambian President Dawda Jawara left Banjul on Tuesday evening for Nassau (Bahamas) where he is expected to take part in the forthcoming Commonwealth summit (scheduled to be held from 16 throug 22 October), it was learned from official sources on Tuesday morning. Before Nassau, he will make stopovers in London and then in New York where he will address the UN General Assembly. Official sources in Banjul say that the Gambian head of state will visit Washington, after the Nassau summit, for talks with American leaders.

Minister Takes Jawara's Message to King Fahd

AB081815 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Banjul, 8 Oct (AFP) — Gambian Foreign Minister Lamine Kiti Jabang left Banjul on Monday evening for Jeddah with a message from President Dawda Jawara of Gambia to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The contents of the message were not disclosed. Sir Dawda Jawara, it will be recalled, is the chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee charged with finding a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Jawara Receives Message From Saddam Husayn

AB081711 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Banjul, 8 Oct (AFP) — Gambian head of state Dawda Jawara last weekend in Banjul received Muhammad Hammadi, ambassador and director general for legal affairs in Baghdad, who delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to him. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

GHANA

Accra Comments on Upcoming Soussouddis Trial

AB081619 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Kwesi Ansare commentary]

[Text] A U.S. court at Alexandria in the State of Virginia has ruled that the trial of Mr Michael Soussouddis of Ghana on espionage charges should go ahead in spite of the pleas of innocence by Michael. The U.S. Federal District Court Judge, Albert Bryan, is reported to have said in his ruling that his country's espionage law covers acts committed outside American territory and are applicable to noncitizens of America.

The law on extraterritorial crime limits prosecution to clear-cut cases where the crime is committed within an area that is technically the territory of the prosecuting country. These areas include the embassy, ships or aircraft bearing the flag, and so on. This has become accepted as part of international law. This is the protected principle of international law which was argued by the lawyer for Soussouddis, Mr Plato Cacheris. Under this principle, he said, a country cannot prosecute an individual for acts outside its territory unless they are crimes, quote, directed at the integrity of the U.S., unquote. Mr Casheris continued: Everything that was done was directed at the peace and quiet of the nation of Ghana, not offensive acts against the U.S. But, of course, this brilliant advocacy was not destined to impress Judge Bryan since in his view, the act that Soussouddis was operating as a good citizen of Ghana is simply irrelevant if he was damaging the U.S. in the process. And, in holding that Soussouddis must be committed for trial, the judge must be assumed to have decided that the collection of the names of people who are likely to pose a threat to Ghana is an act that damages the interest of the U.S. This may be U.S. law, but one hopes that the trial court next Tuesday will overrule the view that Soussouddis' act, if indeed he did any such thing at all, constitutes such a damage to U.S. interest as to warrant conviction.

It is interesting that the CIA is not denying its activities in Ghana, and the trial of Soussouddis seems to imply that the CIA expects the Ghana Government to fold its arms and do nothing about its own activities in Ghana. The international law on this matter is described as protective because it seeks to protect individuals from undue prosecution by countries other than where the alleged crimes took place. The principle thus seeks to ensure individual rights as well as international harmony, since the indiscriminate prosecution of noncitizens for things done elsewhere is bound to sour relations between the countries involved. That is why only serious crimes such as murder or other forms of violence are usually triable under this principle. Thus the decision in the Soussouddis case will determine whether the U.S. attempt to extend offences triable under the rule will succeed.

Another unsavory aspect of the case lies in the fact that it involved the use of what is called in law entrapment. There is no unanimity of judicial decisions on this practice. Some judicial systems frown on it while others approve it to some degree. It is used extensively by in the U.S. to arrest drug traffickers. It is clear that Soussouddis was trapped by using his lover, Sharon Scranage, even though they failed to catch the girl actually passing files to him on U.S. territory, for he was arrested without actually meeting Sharon. The U.S. judiciary has been noted to give bold and historic judgments in which it sought to discourage inhuman methods of gathering evidence. Thus in one of the cases connected with the Watergate affair, a U.S. judge acquitted the accused because the evidence against them was obtained by stealing in his apartment. In another trial on drug related charges, the accused were set free because the police went to the indecent extent of removing her underwear from a garbage can for chemical analysis.

It is hoped that the evidence against Soussouddis, whatever it is worth, will also be rejected because of the unacceptable way used in gathering it. Finally, it must be said that this commentary is being made deliberately in spite of the subjudice rule, and this rule, which seeks to discourage pretrial discussions of cases before courts, is meant to ensure that the judge and jury are not prejudiced. It is based on the rule of fair play. But there is no fair play in a situation where the CIA lured the accused to Virginia, home of the CIA, before arresting him so that he can be tried before a jury that is sympathetic to the CIA. We are thus not bound by the subjudice rule.

CDR Official Returns From Visit to Soviet Union

AB082056 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The political counselor for the economic development of CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, is back home after a 5-week visit to the Soviet Union. Speaking on arrival, Col Asase said while there, he studied issues which are related to the establishment and organizational work of CDR's. According to Col Asase, he also held talks with Soviet party officials and trade union organizations on the effective role they play in government. Col Asase stressed that there is a lot Ghana can learn from the Soviet system on organization and mobilization of the people for national activities.

Journalists To Receive More Cuban Scholarships

AB082128 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Cuba is to increase scholarship awards to Ghanaian journalists to study in that country. This was disclosed to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport by a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Mr Pedro Hernandez Soto, on his way back home after a month's visit to Ghana. Mr Soto, who is responsible for propaganda and information, said his country also plans to expand the fields of studty of journalists to equip them to play their role in the social transformation of the Ghanaian society. According to Mr Soto, his visit has not only strengthened existing relations between the two countries, but has also opened up new avenues by which Ghana and Cuba can exchange views on bilateral interests. While in the country, he held discussions with some members of the Provisional National Defense Council as well as secretaries of state on social and political issues.

LIBERIA

Doe Resumes Tour, Assures Campaign Safety

AB081428 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberian leader and presidential candidate of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, resumes his campaign tour today with a visit to Nimba County. Dr Doe returned to the capital yesterday after concluding a 2-day campaign tour of the Grand Bassa County. In Bassa supporters of the National Democratic Party reaffirmed their commitment to support Dr Doe. They assured him that they would not relent until he is elected and inaugurated first president of the Second Republic.

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, has reiterated the government's commitment to, at all times, accord full protection of all politicians. He advised NDP supporters against all acts of lawlessness and urged them to maintain the campaign spirit in every sector of the country until final victory. Dr Doe also assured his supporters and the Liberian people that after the elections, he would give priority to the development of the [word indistinct] of the nation. He said the entire citizenry would be brought into the mainstream of the nation's economic growth.

MALI

President Traore Holds Talks With France's Nucci

AB070848 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1400 Christian Nucci, the visiting French minister in charge of cooperation and development. During the audience, the main issues they discussed concerned the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Mali and France, and the (?various) development efforts made by our country to fight drought for achieving self-sufficiency in food. President Moussa Traore and Christian Nucci also discussed the situation in Africa, especially in South Africa, the indebtedness of Third World countries in general and of African countries in particular, the efforts to fight drought and famine, and the political and economic situation in the rest of the world.

Also present at the audience were minister of employment and civil service, Modibo Keita; the permanent secretary at the Presidency, Mohamed Alhousseini Toure; the diplomatic adviser, Tidjani Guisse; and the French ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Pavret de la Rouchefordiere.

NIGER

Kountche Speaks on Economic Crisis, IMF

AB081000 Paris AFP in French 1557 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Niamey, 6 Oct (AFP) — Niger Head of State General Seyni Kountche today in Niamey expressed the hope that the rich and poor countries will manage to find a solution to the Third World's debt problem. Without this, he continued, the poor countries "will continue to be poor and this will have an adverse effect on the industrialized countries." During a press conference following an audience with French Cooperation and Development Minister Christian Nucci, who arrived in Niamey on Saturday, Kountche specified that the public debt of his country — which is counted among the world's poorest — will by next year, before it is rescheduled, be more than half of the country's fiscal revenue (47 billion CFA francs out of the estimated revenue of 88 billion CFA francs.)

Questioned on the relations between the poor countries and the IMF with which Niger is preparing to enter into a new agreement for the eighth time running and the World Bank with which Niger is negotiating for a new structural adjustment loan to the tune of between 20 and 25 billion CFA francs, the Niger president expressed the opinion that people "wrongly" accuse these two institutions. "I am not saying that everything is perfect, because the IMF and the World Bank do not take into account certain parameters," he stated, adding "but I have greatly appreciated the fact that the preparation of programs with these two institutions has enabled us to expose our errors."

The Niger president again asserted that in spite of the economic crisis and the drought which has been hitting the Sahel, it is possible for his country to develop, "if only we have the desire and the means." "We are striving to instill new habits into our people as far as foresight is concerned," he continued, specifying that the policy of off-season cropping, which was introduced last year, will be pursued and that grain storage centers to be provisioned by family contributions will be established in all villages this year. These will serve as first hand emergency stocks and as seed reserves.

For his part, Christian Nucci, the French cooperation and development minister, who is touring four Sahel countries (Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali), stated that his visit to Niger falls within the framework of Niger's new development program. To this effect, Nucci today presented to the authorities in Niger 1 ton of potted seedlings for off-season cropping while 700 other tons are expected to be supplied to Niger within the next few weeks.

Mr Nucci, who also presented to Niger 5 tons of protein tablets and video equipment for the use of the national television service, left Niamey early this afternoon for Ouagadougou, the next to last leg of his African tour.

NIGERIA

Babangida Urges Adherence to 'Open-Door Policy'

AB081704 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has again stressed the need for officers and men of the Armed Forces to adhere strictly to the tenets of discipline and the code of conduct of [words indistinct]. Major General Babangida gave the charge today in Enugu while addressing officers of the Armed Forces and the police. The president asked the officers to redouble their efforts to ensure the continued stability of the country. He stated that the survival of the country depended on (?avowed) and dedicated Armed Forces. The commander in chief directed those officers appointed to various jobs in government to ensure that they adhered strictly to the open-door policy of the administration. Gen Babangida flew in to Enugu this morning to address the officers. This was his first official trip outside Lagos since he became president. He has since returned to Lagos.

Radio Examines IMF's Naira Devaluation Stance

AB081140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Oliver Ibekwe "Viewpoint"]

[Text] The stand of the IMF is that the naira is overvalued. It therefore recommends that it should be devalued by 25 to 30 percent in the first instance. The IMF is of the view that further devaluation may become necessary in future. The fund has argued that devaluation will increase the naira content of oil exports. It says that it will encourage exports and discourage imports. It also contends that it will promote research into local substitutes for imported goods and raw materials. Devaluation, the IMF argues further, will lead to more judicious allocation of resources in the economy. What it called hidden subsidy on imports which benefits importers will be removed. Those who understand the full ramification of this particular recommendation affirm that the matter was being oversimplified in a developing country like ours. That assumption explains why, of the conditionalities for taking the IMF loan, it would appear that the most criticized is devaluation.

Simply defined, devaluation is lowering the value of a country's currency, in terms of foreign currencies. With respect to Nigeria, it means making the naira cheaper in comparison with other currencies. Implicitly, with devaluation, imports become dearer, while exports become cheaper. The idea, therefore, is to enable countries witnessing declining foreign exchange reserves, but who have a wide variety of exports, to improve their foreign reserve position. Certainly, for an export-oriented economy, more goods will be exported, and more foreign exchange will be earned from the devaluation, all things being equal. But for import-oriented countries like Nigeria, devaluation has often been criticized as capable of producing disastrous consequences. It is argued that while devaluation of the British sterling, for instance, will result in an increased demand for the numerous exports of Britain, devaluation of the naira cannot produce a similar effect for Nigeria, since Nigeria is a monocultural economy, depending on oil.

Devaluation, many experts agree, will not make Nigeria export more crude oil, because both the price of a barrel of oil and the quantity to be produced have been fixed by OPEC. Also, even if OPEC should raise Nigeria's production ceiling, the country, with her limited crude oil reserves that can barely last the next few decades at current output, cannot afford to pump out the reserves indiscriminately. Some experts have therefore warned that any attempt to use devaluation as a monetary panacea will rebound. Another point against devaluation is that since Nigeria imports most of her capital goods and raw materials, the prices of these items will skyrocket, thereby draining more of our foreign reserves than before. Also, the imported inflation from higher prices of imported capital goods and raw materials will cripple production, as local production will not be cost-effective and competitive.

With production crippled, unemployment will mount, with all its attendant socioeconomic problems. Opponents of IMF devaluation prescription for Nigeria point to the bitter experiences of Brazil, Mexico, Ghana, and a host of others. In 1971, Ghana devalued its cedi by 40 percent, following IMF recommendations. By 1978, the Ghanaian cedi had lost 58.2 percent of its value, and IMF was still recommending further devaluation. Within recent years, the cedi has been devalued by over 1,000 percent. This, critics say, has been to the pleasure of IMF. But the measure continues to ruin Ghana's chances of economic recovery.

For Nigeria, the point is being made that devaluation of the naira will create greater economic havoc. The subsequent devaluations that will follow will more than compound the whole situation. Prices of virtually all commodities will more than double. Even the prices of commodities produced with 100 percent local raw materials would increase substantially. The inflationary spiral set in motion will affect even foodstuffs, and present suffering will worsen rather than improve. In effect, it is argued that a devaluation of the naira will not only generate galloping inflation domestically, but will exacerbate the country's balance of payment problems, and thus worsen the plight of the economy. Really, therefore, if Nigeria must take the IMF loan to revamp the economy, devaluation must not be a precondition.

SENEGAL

Health Minister Leaves for Official Visit to PRC

AB080832 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday evening, Thierno Ba, minister of public health, left Dakar for Beijing for an official visit to the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Leaves for UK, Bahamas, U.S. Tour

AB082008 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Freetown, 8 Oct (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens left Freetown this morning for London from where he is to go to Nassau (Bahamas) to participate in the Commonwealth summit which starts on 16 October. According to informed sources in Freetown, during the summit President Stevens will reaffirm his country's position concerning southern Africa and call for the application of economic sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime.

After the Nassau conference, President Stevens will leave for New York where he is expected to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO). He will also give a lecture on contemporary African problems at Harvard University.

ANGOLA

OAU's Diouf, Dos Santos Exchange Remarks

Diouf 6 Oct Speech

MB171755 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Speech by Abdou Diouf, OAU chairman and president of the Republic of Senegal, at the opening session of official talks in Luanda on 6 October; French fading into Portuguese translation — recorded]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf, I should like first of all to express our deep appreciation and sincere thanks to your excellency, the government and the people of Angola for the warm and fraternal reception as well as the generous hospitality accorded to us sicne our arrival in this beautiful and solidarity-conscious city of Luanda. I should also like to express our thanks for the kind words which your excellency has expressed toward the Senegalese people, their head of state, and the OAU chairman and our organization.

It is precisely in my capacity as the chairman of the OAU that I have come here to renew the African solidarity and its full support for your brave people and the struggle you are waging as well as Africa's full support for the liberation movements and the progressive forces that fight for the total liberation of southern Africa. Above all, I have come here to familiarize myself with the situation and better understand the reality of southern Africa. For this, there could be no better country than Angola, which under the wise and militant leadership of my friend and brother Jose Eduardo dos Santos has written glorious pages of victory in the struggle agaisnt colonialism and the odious apartheid system as demonstrated by the path followed since 4 February 1961 when a group of courageous militants rose up arms in hand in Luanda to unleash the first concrete action of the long and victorious armed struggle for the national liberation. Since then, the People's Republic of Angola, proclaimed on 11 November 1975 to the sounds of cannons by the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto, to whom we hereby pay homage, has continuously been attacked by the racist Pretoria regime.

The recent violation by South Africa of the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, precisely a few days before the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the UN Charter, demonstrates the behavior of and historical challenge that the racist Pretoria regime mounts against the conscience of all humanity. The same unprecedented attacks that Pretoria has been carrying out in these recent times represent a (?challenge) to all the nations anxious about the maintenance of international peace and security.

Mr President, in the heroic struggle agaisnt the apartheid bastion and the negation of human rights, the brave Angolan people have been enduring immense material and human losses. It is with respect and emotion that we remember all brothers and sisters who fell in the field of honor in the struggle for dignity and justice. Nevertheless, the apartheid regime's crime against humanity will be totally eliminated in a radical manner. As it was rightly stressed by your excellency during your brilliant address at the opening session of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Luanda on 4 September and I quote: The continuous threat to international stability, peace, and security that the South African regime constitutes will continue to claim innocent lives, unquote.

The independence of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by Pretoria, the restoration of the rights of the South African people and the liberation movements of southern Africa as well as the preservation of the independence, security, and peace of the frontline states are priorities of our organization as it was reaffirmed during the 21st OAU summit. Faithful to its commitment and the principles of its external policy, your country has always mounted appreciable efforts for the fulfillment ofthese priorities. Accordingly, your efforts will be resolutely supported by the OAU. The determined and brave fraternal people of Angola are inflicting increasingly heavy blows on the apartheid regime and its allies. South Africa, which is mounting an undeclared war, knows that one day, not far away, this war will be lost. The proof of this final defeat was demonstrated by the recent defeat inflicted recently by the Angolan Armed Forces on the South African Army and its agents. A similar defeat was inflicted on South Africans with the frustration of the attempt by a South African commando group to destroy the Malongo oil complex in Cabinda and the strong condemnation by the UN Security Council less than 3 months ago.

Mr President, the application of compulsory economic sanctions that the OAU demands and will resolutely continue to demand against the odious apartheid system, will be a decisive blow to its denial of human rights and a victory for the triumph of peace and security in South Africa, Namibia, and all independent countries fo southern Africa which are victims of acts of destabilization. In this general and multiform struggle for the achievement of justice and peace in this region of our continent, the OAU will always on the side of the government and people of the People's Republic of Angola. The blood of the Angolan martyrs as well as the tears of the orphans and widows shed over your coutnry's soil will achieve the great hope for a strong and prosperous Angola and a southern Africa that is finally free form the odious apartheid regime. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. I thank you. [applause]

Dos Santos Speech

MB071502 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Abdou Diouf, OAU chairman and president of the Republic of Senegal, left our country today after a working and friendly visit ot the People's Republic of Angola. Moments after his arrival in our country, Abdou Diouf laid a wreath at the tomb of the late President Agostinho Neto in the Palace of the People. Later, official talks were held between Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Abdou Diouf, current OAU chairman. At the opening session of the official talks, the Angolan head of state delivered the following speech:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] In the first place, I want to welcome you to the People's Republic of Angola. Your visit gives us an opportunity to discuss issues relevant to our continent, particularly the situation in southern Africa and international affairs. Mr President, your visit as OAU chairman and Senegal's president will be very useful for us because we hope that during your short stay in Angola we will be able to exchange points of view on bilateral relations and the ways to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our states, peoples, and governments. In the past, some misunderstandings have marred the relations between our countries. However, Your Excellency's insight into state affairs and your adherence to the OAU principles were behind the normalization of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Senegal.

This opened a new era for cordial relations between our states based on equality and respect for each others sovereignty. The frequent contacts between our governments have consolidated the mutual trust between our countries. However, we believe that relations between our countries could be strengthened with a better use of cooperation in the economic field, in which each country could give its assistance. Our bilateral relations must adjust to the regional and continental interests of each country within the OAU interests and within the interest of a south-south dialogue, the need for which was reiterated at the eighth ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement which the Senegalese delegation made an invaluable contribution to the success of the conference.

Mr President and OAU Secretary General, a brief review of the history of Angola shows that our country, just before independence, suffered large-scale invasions from the north and south borders launched by a coalition of armed forces linked to international imperialism which were bent on destroying the freedom won after the Angolan people's hard struggle against Portuguese colonialism for several years. At that time, and with large parts of Angola occupied by foreign troops, there was an urgent need to defend our soverignty and territorial integrity. That task was impossible for our young guerrillas who had just become the core of our newborn and still fragile regular army. In these circumstances and applying the principles of the UN Charter, we asked for international help and the Republics of Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea-Conakry sent humanitarian aid whenever possible. We received some material assistance from other countries, especially from the socialist countries. Since that time, systematic aggression against us launched by the South African Army has continued unabated. They used many excuses to justify the crimes perpetrated against the defenseless Angola people, including the destruction of important economic infrastructures which were helping in the development of the well being and progress of our people. The Cuban troops remain in Angola and the deterrent role they play in our country against South Africa's occupation and expansionist designs is more than evident. We are happy today to know that the international community does not accept a linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. South African colonialism in Namibia should be urgently abolished through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

Mr President, if there is good will among Western nations, the massive financial interest that some of those nations have in South Africa should be used as a powerful pressure lever on the apartheid regime to weaken their economic foundations, to accelerate the end of apartheid, and to propose realistic solutions that might contribute to internal harmony and regional peace.

However nothing of this kind has happened. South Africa still enjoys the support of some Western countries and uses some misleading arguments which, instead of being rejected by the West, are accepted. Thus, South Africa gets the needed support to prolong the survival of apartheid and to pursue its destabilization and aggression policy in southern Africa. The complete isolation of the South African regime is an objective of all peace-loving and liberation forces in the world. Another objective that must be pursued by those forces is to seek a cessation of any support to the UNITA armed bands, which are nothing more than South African puppets and which are carrying out destabilization maneuvers in the region on behalf of South Africa.

The Angolan people have suffered first hand the heinous crimes perpetrated by the UNITA bands. They know UNITA's treacherous past during the struggle for national liberation and their present treason toward the African Continent. The Angolan people know that they are a free people and that the liberation examples can not come from South Africa which colonizes the Namibian people and uses force to maintain a white minority racist community in power over other races, especailly the black community which, being the overwhelming majority, are not considered citizens in their own motherland. We are in favor of dialogue as a means to the search of just peace in our region, but this dialogue can only be pursued by observing the principles regulating international relations and our condition as a sovereign and independent state.

Mr President, the Republic of Senegal has taken courageous positions against the South African regime. It has also shown its solidarity with the struggle fo the Angolan people and their suffering. I am using this occasion to express our gratitude, and at the same time I urge you to continue to use your influence as a prestigious African leader and as the OAU chairman on the international community so that it will take up positions that will force South Africa to respect the international law and UN Security Council resolutions.

Mr President, recent events in Africa have shown that OAU has become a vital instrument in the struggle for the total liberation of the continent and in the search for solutions to the economic and social problems inherited from colonialism and those international imperialism and natural calamities. The dynamism that you want to put in all your actions will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of the role of our organization in the solution of regional and international problems. I hope that your tour of southern African countries will have given you a better insight into the problems of thsoe countries and I wish the results of your trip to be positive. In a short time, we will give you a brief account on the military situaiton in southern Angola and we will be ready to answer your questions. But before that, I wish you and your distinguised delegation a pleasant stay in the Republic of Angola. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Trade With USSR Totals Over 150 Million Rubles

MB091250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 9 October 85

[Text] Trade between the USSR and Angola totaled over 150 million rubles last year. The People's Republic of Angola, which is one of the USSR's main trade partners in Africa, imported machines, transport vehicles, and foodstuffs and exported natural resources and traditional goods.

The USSR is taking part in the construction of the Capanda hydroelectrical plant on the Cuanza River in Malange Province. The Capanda project is the biggest economic cooperation project between the two countries.

RSA Said Responsible for Cuban Troops' Presence

MB081851 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The situation in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Much is being propagated by the South Africans and a group of bandits known as UNITA and the involvement of foreign troops in the Angolan conflict.

Sparing no efforts, South Africa has gone out of its way to convince the international public that the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola is the true obstacle to the settlement of the conflict in the region. According to South Africa, the whole problem would have been settled had the Cuban troops left Angola. South Africa does not, however, say what (?brought about this situation). In 1975, a few months prior to the proclamation of national independence, the South African troops invaded Angolan territory with the connivance of the Portuguese Army at the time when it was still responsible for our country's security and advanced close to Luanda Province before 11 November [Angola's independence day].

To the north, other non-Angolan forces also had closed on the capital. There was no alternative for the Angolan people except to request assistance in accordance with the UN Charter from countries that would be prepared to help them in their fight to gain national independence. South Africa had for a long time been collaborating with the Portuguese colonial troops against Angolan patriots who were fighting for their national independence. Its entry into Angola was therefore the continuation of a policy of neocolonization that had been implemented by Pretoria for a very long time.

The introduction of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola was meant to frustrate foreign forces, which would, as a matter of convenience, be replaced by a local regime that would be completely docile to the interests of the South African Government. Thus, one can easily understand the role of the South Africans and their lackeys.

The Cuban Army came as helpers from the socialist community. They came to defend our national independence, which is an extremely difficult task, to help create a strong and disciplined national army armed with modern war equipment that would master military skills. The Angolan Government has never denied the presence of foreign troops in the country. As we all remember, it was the very first one to state, in accordance with the UN Charter, that it had requested aid from friends to help it preserve the country's independence.

These troops are still in Angola today, for, since the proclamation of our national independence 10 years ago, the South African army persists in attacking us. It is the South African army that is violating the Angolan border. It is the South African army that is at this very moment fighting our forces in Mavinga, almost 300 km inside Angola. It is the South African army that is supporting bandit gangs who enjoy no international recognition whatsoever and violate our airspace in order to drop war equipment in our country for the puppets.

It was South Africa that attacked the Malongo oil complex in the Angolan Province of Cabinda, thousands of kilometers from the South African border. It was also commandos of that army who destroyed major economic complexes in the country such as the Lomaun hydroelectric dam, the Giraul and Changongo bridges, the town of Ongiva, and the small town of Cangamba. It is that army that has caused immense suffering to the Angolan people.

The Angolan Government was the first side in the conflict to present a proposal for the settlement of the southern African problem. The proposal contained in a letter to the UN secretary general expressed the Angolan Government's readiness to withdraw the Cuban forces from Angola provided that the South African troops are withdrawn from our territory and from the occupied Namibian territory.

It is only South Africa that is responsible for the presence of the internationalist troops in Angola. Our government has been implemeting the agreement reached with the South African Government, which is today isolated and discredited. Angola has no reason to believe in a government that has never been serious in its negotiations and in its pledges.

The escalation of South African aggression will bring about results that are contrary to what South Africa wishes and will only make the Angolan Government once again seriously reconsider Article 51 of the UN Charter on assistance from friendly countries.

UNITA's Savimbi Holds Press Conference

USSR, Cuban Involvement in Fighting

MB080820 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has presented proof of direct Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Angolan war to a group of international newsmen. He has also showed them that his movement had driven back the biggest offensive ever staged against his forces. The newsmen were taken to Mavinga and (Nurombo) river area in the Cuango/Cubango Province in south-eastern Angola.

A UNITA officer, Lieutenant Colonel (Paulo Gato), who accompanied the newsmen on their visit said the Lomba battle was the biggest defeat of the MPLA forces in the Angolan civil war. He said the strategy used by UNITA in the battle has been to cut off four MPLA brigades from their source of water, the Lomba river. He showed the newsmen a Soviet-made Mi-25 attack helicopter shot down in the valley.

Dr Savimbi earlier told a news conference at Mavinga that about 4,000 soldiers and Cuban-backed MPLA forces had been deployed at Lomba, while UNITA had 5,500 men. He said the MPLA had lost 2,300 men, and 60 had been captured; 410 UNITA soldiers had been killed, and 832 had been wounded.

Dr Savimbi presented an Angolan pilot who had been trained in the Soviet Union for 3 years. The 22-year old pilot told Radio RSA that Cuban and Soviet pilots were flying Soviet aircraft in Angola. He was captured after ejecting from his Mig-21 fighter aircraft which had been hit by antiaircraft machinegun fire. Dr Savimbi said the MPLA had lost 17 aircraft, 6 of which had been shot down by UNITA on Sunday.

Further Details

MB081900 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] From southern Angola is it reported that newsmen were taken on a surprise visit to the battlefront where the MPLA and UNITA were engaged in heavy fighting.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Cliff Saunders] This time newsmen did not remain at Jamba. We were brought directly to the battlefields of Angola. Where I am now standing is at Mavinga. [transmission interrupted]...of which various were shot down by UNITA forces. According to UNITA, the helicopter was on its way to pick up wounded soldiers and Soviet officers, but it was shot down. The pilot was seriously injured and taken prisoner. The whole area testifies to heavy fighting a few days ago and is being continued a few kilometers from here. Corpses are strewn all over and a smell of death hangs in the air while damaged and destroyed military vehicles lie abandoned. Before giving more details about events in Angola, we should first look at the map which we picked up here in the bush. Where we are now standing is Mavinga, which is about 200km from Jamba, and a little further from the South-West African border. It is at Mavinga where Dr Savimbi held his news conference. Cozombo, the town which FAPLA forces now control, lies here [points to map] and the MPLA forces are moving away from Mavinga with the UNITA soldiers in pursuit. The MPLA used a force of 4,000 men in the Mavinga offensive but it has been repulsed by 5,500 UNITA special fighters. UNITA claims that it killed 2,300 MPLA forces. A total of 400 UNITA soldiers were killed and 800 wounded. The overpowering of the MPLA forces and their surrogates in this, their greatest onslaught against UNITA, is a particular humiliation for the MPLA. Dr Savimbi expects that the MPLA forces will regroup to reattack and the bloodbath has not ended. During his special news conference in a bunker amid threatening bomb attacks by MIG fighters which attack daily, General Savimbi again reiterated the increasing Soviet involvement. He said he was convinced that the Soviet forces tried to take advantage of South Africa's weak image in the West.

[Savimbi — in English] It is my conviction that the Russians wanted to test the will of the West [words indistinct] because not only here, it is in South-West Africa; if it isn't here, it is in Mozambique. You will put the question to me: How can you prove that the Russians were there? Here I have all the cassettes. I have all the transcripts. I have everything that can prove to you if you want where the Russians were and what they were doing.

[Saunders] Dr Savimbi emphasized that no South Africans took part in the fighting and that UNITA enjoys increasing support from various states in Africa. He praised South African support to UNITA.

[Savimbi — in English] And in these 3 or 4 weeks we've got more Soviet weapons with us now that we were trying for 10 years, but the South Africans they give aid to UNITA on the merit of the request. There is no (?policy) made: we will give cannons, we will give them mortars, we will give these to UNITA. It is not like that. There was not, as MPLA said, and you can ask all these soldiers, all the captured soldiers, not a single South African soldier in (?this war). We did not need it. We did not request this. South Africa was not prepared to do this.

[Saunders] A Soviet-trained MIG pilot confirmed Dr Savimbi's claim that the Soviet-supported forces had coordinated the MPLA efforts. He said that he had not seen one South African aircraft or Panzer vehicle in his 20 sorties on Mavinga. An Italian journalist of the periodical *IL JOURNAL* confirmed this. He told newsmen that during 40 days he had seen various MIG aircraft and helicopters but no South African aircraft or panzer vehicles or troops. After the news conference, Dr Savimbi displayed his best soldiers to newsmen. Dr Savimbi's concern of a few days ago was replaced by pride in recent successes while MPLA troops are busy fleeing northwards with UNITA soldiers close on their heels. His men were happy and full of self-confidence. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Masire Discusses Peaceful Settlement in Region

MB081937 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that Botswana would continue to seek ways of contributing positively to the search for a peaceful settlement in the southern African region. Receiving letters of credence from the Pakistani ambassador to Botswana, Mr Mohammad Khan, at the State House today, Dr Masire said that the region was in conflict because of apartheid in South Africa and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. He said Botswana participates in regional political and economic groupings, in which she consults with her neighbors about the machineries and ideas with which to tackle problems.

On the development of the country, the president invited Mr Khan to travel around the country in order to learn and make personal assessment of the level of development of the country.

Dr Masire advised the new ambassador to feel free to contact all Batswana in various sectors of the economy for advice and assistance in his important task of promoting relations for mutual benefit of both Pakistan and Botswana. The president said that he appreciated the offer of cooperation and technical assistance made by Mr Khan toward attaining development objectives he also said that there were already some nationals of Pakistan who were in Botswana as entrepreneurs and [word indistinct] the private and public sector. However, he said as Botswana's economy required many skills in which the country does not have an adequate supply, Botswana shall continue to rely on the nationals from other countries to provide them at a price.

Earlier, the new Pakistani ambassador had said that both Pakistan and Botswana followed the same policy of steadfast support for the freedom movements all over the world. He said his country firmly believed in the security of smaller and medium-size nations. Mr Khan also said that his country looks forward to still greater cooperation in all spheres of life for mutual benefit with Botswana.

Masire Praises Diouf for Visit to Area

MB071435 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has congratulated the chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, on the initiative he had taken to visit southern African in order to inform himself on the region's problems. During his 2-day visit in Botswana, President Diouf and Dr Masire discussed the situation prevailing in southern Africa and viewed with concern the situation in South Africa, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as South Africa's policy of destabilization of the SADCC countries. The two presidents also exchanged views on Africa in particular and the international situation in general.

The two leaders also noted with satisfaction the seriousness and unity of purpose demonstrated by African leaders during the 12th session of the assembly of heads of state and government in Addis Ababa in July this year in addressing the political and economic problems affecting the continent.

LESOTHO

Security Forces Kill Two Terrorists

MB081629 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Police Headquarters in Maseru reports that today Lesotho Security Forces killed two terrorists at Khubetsona in the outskirts of Maseru. A large quantity of firearms and ammunition was confiscated.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Responds to UN Resolution

MB081616 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 8, SAPA — The United Nations Security Council evidently favoured the continued presence of foreign forces in Angola and the resolution of the country's internal problems by violence rather than reconciliation, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. He was commenting in Pretoria on the council's unanimous approval in New York last night of a resolution strongly condemning South Africa for its recent military attack in Angola — allegedly in support of rebel UNITA troops to blunt an offensive by Angolan Government forces.

In a brief statement, Mr Botha said his government had "taken note" of the Security Council debate on the Angolan situation.

"In fact the draft resolution submitted by South Africa contained all the elements necessary for the solution of the problem."

The resolution, which was ignored, had called for the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign military forces; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola; national reconciliation in the country; and non-intervention in Angolan affairs so that self-determination could at last be achieved there.

"South Africa would have been prepared to implement these proposals itself but evidently the Security Council rejects them," Mr Botha said.

"Evidently it favours the continued presence of foreign forces in Angola, the resolution of Angola's internal problems by violence rather than reconciliation, and the continued denial by foreign interventionaries of the Angolan people's right to self-determination."

Viljoen Denies SDAF Wrecking Nkomati Accord

MB081531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, has again adamantly denied that the Defense Force had tried to wreck the Nkomati accord by means of subversive dealings with the RENAMO movement in Mozambique. At a news conference in Pretoria this afternoon Gen Viljoen also rejected accusations that his loyalty to the South African government might be questionable. Gen Viljoen said that it was a fact that there had been South African military support for RENAMO before the accord was signed. This policy of military support was changed after the signing of the accord and since then the Defense Force had pursued a policy of promoting diplomatic negotiations between the warring parties in Mozambique.

Further Details

MB081613 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 8, SAPA — The South African Defence Forces support of and contacts with Mozambican rebels had been aimed at bringing that country's two warring factions together for secret "Camp David" style peace talks in an isolated part of South Africa, the SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen, said today.

The benefits of the Nkomati non-aggression pact with the Mozambican Government would never get through to the ordinary people of Mozambique unless the security problem in the country was solved and it was to this end the SADF had maintained its pre-Nkomati contacts with the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) and used its influence in an attempt to get it to the negotiating table.

General Viljoen called a special press conference of South African military and political correspondents in Pretoria to present, in detail, his response to the "propaganda campaign" currently being conducted to create the impression the SADF, and himself personally, were opposed to the peace pact and had deliberately undermined the government's policy on this.

He said he had at first thought the state president, MR P.W. Botha, had dealt sufficiently with the matter in public statements over the last week but that the public still had the impression the SADF had acted incorrectly and that his own loyalty was still in doubt.

"I want to emphasise that my loyalty lies with the South African Government and South Africa's interests and my sympathies (in the Nkomati situation) with the population of Mozambique, who are the ones suffering in the war between FRELIMO and RENAMO."

General Viljoen retires at the end of this month.

He explained that, after the Nkomati Accord was signed in early 1984, it had become clear to the South African Government that, in spite of the huge expectations created on all sides, the benefits of the accord would not materialise substantially until there was peace in Mozambique.

The expectation that RENAMO would collapse once South African support was withdrawn in terms of the pact had been wrong because the support had not in the first place been that substantial. Renamo had in fact continued and stepped up its guerilla campaign and the SADF, because of its earlier links with the rebels was instructed to maintain these contacts and to use its influence to persuade them to come to the peace talks table, which was the only feasible solution.

Without peace between the warring factions, the war would either continue, or RENAMO would triumph, sending Frelimo back into the bush with the result neither South Africa's interest would be served, nor would the benefits of Nkomati reach the people of Mozambique.

While the SADF worked with RENAMO, the Department of Foreign Affairs, under minister Mr Pik Botha and his former deputy, Mr Louis Nel, maintained contact with president Samora Machel's Frelimo government, which had actively encouraged South Africa's moves to initiate peace talks.

General Viljoen divided the Nkomati period into four phases, the first of which was the pre-accord period, after which the military strategy of supporting RENAMO had been changed.

The second phase involved the first attempts at reconciliation between RENAMO and Frelimo, from the date the accord was signed to October 30 last year when promising negotiations collapsed in Pretoria.

The third phase had been a military one again, with the conflict in Mozambique intensifying until may this year, as RENAMO purposefull stepped up its campaign.

The fourth phase had started in may with Mozambican authorities saying to South Africa: "Of course we want to talk (with RENAMO)...If you can arrange a meeting, please do."

Wary of the mistakes which had led to the collapse of the first peace effort, it had been suggested and agreed by all, that these talks take place in secret. The initial stage had been low level talks, consisting, among others, of Mr Nel's three secret visits to the rebel Gorongoza headquarters.

"The sole objective was to arrive at a Camp David type of situation, in some isolated military base, for example, where the two sides could be left alone to see if some common basis for reconciliation could not be worked out," Gen Viljoen said. The idea was to get the two parties away from the disrupting influence of the media's and, consequently public's, scrutiny and the opportunity to make impulsive statements when emotions were aroused which would then possibly destroy the peace initiative.

In both phases two and four, the SADF, in carrying out its instructions to bring RENAMO to the negotiating table had, of necessity, to maintain radio links and other communication with the bush fighters, and fly rebel field officers in and out of the country.

The Frelimo government had been aware of this and had indicated they did not want to be "bothered" with technicalities — just so long as RENAMO was brought to the talks.

"In fact, during the first part of phase four, Frelimo instructed its forces not to fire at any aircraft overhead because they knew these flights were part of the peace initiative," Gen Viljoen said.

When everything had been set up, for the second time, for peace talks to resume, the Frelimo government had been informed of the situation but it had inexplicably replied: "No, not right now, its not the opportune moment."

The perplexing situation was clarified for the South Africans in August when Frelimo forces, their confidence bolstered by crack Zimbabwean troops, launched a strong offensive at the rebels Gorongoza headquarters.

"It was clear then that Frelimo had decided again on a military option in an all-out attempt to eliminate RENAMO, and that's why they did not want the peace talks to go ahead at that moment," Gen Viljoen said.

The "RENAMO diary" with allegations of military aid to the rebels and entries to the effect the SADF was actively undermining the "Nkomati Accord and the South African Government's policy on this had been seized at Gorongoza.

"When we capture SWAPO documents, for example, those that contain proof of their purpose and goals are released to the public as soon as possible to show justification for our action, but in the case of the diary, the first allegations were only released a month later."

The deduction to be made from this delay was that the propaganda machine of the Eastern bloc countries had effected the delay to keep allegations and misperceptions "cooking" as part of itas propaganda campaign against South Africa.

The first allegations had been followed by more "and I can assure you there will still be more," Gen Viljoen said.

Asked if the SADF would once again play a similar role as it had the previous two times should the opportunity arise for resumed peace talks between RENAMO and Frelimo, he said the Defence Force would certainly do so if it was, as it was in the past, in the interests of South Africa and on the instructions of the government.

Government Announces Program To Fight Unemployment

MB071810 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Far-reaching measures similar to those adopted during the great depression of the 1930's have been announced to combat unemployment: 600 million rand has been set aside for this purpose. Temporary employment is to be provided to the jobless at a flat rate of 3 rand an hour in rural areas and 4 rand an hour in urban areas. The allocation includes additional support for the Unemployment Insurance Fund and project initiated by the private sector amounting to 150 million rand, assistance to small business concerns totaling 75 million rand, self-help housing projects as well as an infrastructure 70 million rand, training of unemployed people 50 million rand, 60 million rand for projects in black urban areas as well as considerable aid packages to the national states and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] countries. The 600 million includes 100 million rand earmarked earlier this year for the jobless.

The minister of manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, gave details of this 100 million at a news conference today.

[Begin Du Plessis recording] Considerable success has so far been achieved with the 100 million rand program. Although the majority of the programs could not be launched before July 1985, training has so far been provided to more that 12,000 unemployed persons. While temporary employment has been provided under the 100 million rand program, the government decided that a further 500 million rand would be allocated for special programs to create employment and to provide relief, which brings the total amount allocated for this purpose during the 1985-86 financial year to 600 million rand. As in the case of the existing program, the additional amount of 500 million rand should be regarded as a special and a temporary auxilliary measure aimed at involving the greatest possible number of unemployed. The program provides for the employment of persons of all population groups. I want to stress it of all population groups and to this purpose projects aye currently being indentified. [end recording]

Tutu Gives Press Conference on Return from UK

MB081653 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1651 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 8, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu said today the church was in a position to know when it was justified to overthrow an unjust government, but he said he was not yet sure whether South Africa had "got there yet."

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg on his return from Britain where he met the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and other political and church leaders, he said the day of prayer and fasting tomorrow was a call by the church for concerned christians to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims of apartheid. Besides, "prayer and fasting are the strongest weapons the church has," he said.

The church wanted the dismantling of apartheid, the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political detainees with all charges dropped against them and negotiations with authentic black representatives, and this was the message he carried to Mrs Thatcher.

Bishop Tutu said he was invited by Mrs Thatcher to meet her because on a previous trip she had not been able to see him. Bishop Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, indicated to the state president, MR P.W. Botha, that he wanted to join in negotiations for the country. However, Mr Botha rejected the offer at the time.

He said in the 50 minute encounter with Mrs Thatcher he was able to give his side in 20 uninterrupted minutes, which was unheard of by others who had been in interviews with her.

"I don't think she underwent a Damascus experience, but she certainly gave the impression that she was listening."

Bishop Tutu said she talked about the similarities between the IRA and the ANC, but he said he pointed out to her the IRA had had constitutional channels which were not available to the ANC or Black South Africans. He also told her he did not see the logical consistency in her government imposing sanctions on Argentina, Poland and Nicaragua, believing that the long-term interests for Britain would be best served if apartheid were dismanteled.[sentence as received]

Bishop Tutu also met the opposition Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, who he said was "riding high" in opinion polls against Mrs Thatcher as a likely candidate for prime ministership.

"We met just to develop relationship (for) when I have to visit him when he is in 10 Downing Street," he said.

He took it "as read" when Mr Kinnock came into power that Britain's policy on sanctions against South Africa would be reversed, while they did not talk about it.

Referring to his address to the Royal Commonwealth Society in London yesterday, he laid:

"*THE CITIZEN* (a national morning newspaper) and the SABC (South African Broadcasting Company) will eat their hearts out again when they ask why such an insignificant man such as me should be invited to address them.

"Those two especially are my best PROS [Public Relations Officers]. When they attack me they ensure my credibility among blacks," he said.

In response to a question about the comment the SABC made this morning on the current affairs programme that Bishop Tutu told lies to the outside world about what was happening in South Africa he replied, "does anyone believe them?"

"A child was hit by the police in Bethal and lost five teeth and what about Dr Orr's disclosures. The police arrest 800 children, some of them 7-year-olds...I dont need to tell lies when the truth is so horrible.

"The sadness is that white South Africans believe lies. They believe Pik Botha when he says South Africa is out of Angola... Then when people are believing him he says they are not."

He said the French defence minister recently resigned after the *Rainbow Warrior* affair, but "here you get promoted."

Bishop Tutu and the exiled ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, were aksed to a lunch arranged by the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, at which they were asked to speak informally.

He said it was impressive to see Tambo, considered a terrorist, who had wanted to become a priest, but did not for various reasons, and he thought of Mr Robert Mugabe's first public address when he won the elections to become Zimbabwe's prime minister.

"People were shocked when they heard Mr Mugabe. They had thought he was the devil incarnate and amazed to meet such a highly educated man. People will be equally shocked when they meet Tambo." Referring to the "good impression" made by Tambo on the Labour Party at their recent congress he asked why it had to be happening in England when he could be heard in his own country. "The South African government allows you to hear only what it wants you to," he said.

Bishop Tutu also met the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, but the main purpose of his visit to England was for the planning session for the 1988 Lambeth conference at which he is the vice-chairman of "Christianity and the social order." Bishop Tutu will not be in South Africa for most of tomorrow, the national day of prayer, of which he was a central figure in the initial call. He said he had had an appointment to address the National University of Lesotho before the prayer day was arranged.

"I will still be part of it. I hope I'll be able to put in prayer. I'll pray in the air," he said referring to his midday flight to Lesotho.

Bomb Threat Interrupts Tutu at Church Service

MB090909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 9, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu and followers were forced to leave a prayer meeting in a central Johannesburg cathedral this morning after two anonymous telephone callers had warned that a bomb had been planted there. A spokesman for police radio control told SAPA the call has come through at 9:44 am and 9:52 am this morning. He said the police had carried out routine checks with sniffer dogs at the St Marys Anglican Cathedral in De Villiers Street and had found nothing. The spokesman said the people attending the prayer service, called by the National Initiative for Reconciliation (NIR), had returned to the cathedral where the service was continuing.

Rajbansi Joins Call for Repeal of Group Areas Act

MB081422 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has joined the leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, in calling for the repeal of the Group Areas Act. Speaking in Durban, Mr Rajbansi said he and Mr Hendrickse, both cabinet members, were working together and intended to raise the issue at various places and during next year's session of parliament. Mr Hendrickse strongly criticized the act and the intention not to do away with it when he addressed the Eastern Province Labor Party congress last weekend.

PFP Spokesman on Minimum Wage, Full Employment

MB081416 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 8, SAPA — Full employment and minimum wages would contribute to political stability, Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance said today. In a position paper on minimum wages, Mr Schwarz said full employment was not sufficiently meaningful if the results did not bring adequate economic or social reward.

He said it was PFP policy that anyone who contributed to the welfare of society "by his labour" was entitled to expect a reward which would at least enable him to maintain certain basic minimum living standards.

"If any industry cannot exist except by the payment of starvation wages, that industry has no right to exist." He said if society needed such an industry or the state required such an industry for strategic or other reasons, the employer could receive necessary allowances to supplement wages up to the minimum required in the area and industry concerned.

"...In present South African conditions a minimum wage is a social and economic requisite and would make a contribution to political stability," Mr Schwarz concluded.

Conflicting Reports on Effectiveness of Stay Away Call

Durban Situation

MB090802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0756 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Durban, Oct 9, SAPA -- Early indications today were that many people in Durban's Lamontville and Umlazi townships were staying away from work or school while rumours of intimidation are rife.

40 Percent Effectiveness Reported

MB090948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Oct 9, SAPA — Thousands of people of all races are expected to attend prayer services throughout the country today in answer to a call to pray for peace and to repent for the national sin of apartheid. The day of prayer was called by the National Initiative for Reconciliation [NIR], representative of a cross-section of South African church denominations. Church leaders called on Christians to stay at home and observe a day of prayer but controversy arose when this was widely interpreted as a call for a commercial stayaway.

The NIR clarified its call and asked people to publicly confess and accept their complicity in the apartheid system and to commit themselves to working towards removing injustice in South Africa and bringing about peace. Participation was to be completely voluntary. Early reports from some businesses put the absentee rate as high as 40 per cent.

Cape Workers Ignore Call

MB090800 Johannesbrug SPA in English 0753 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 9, SAPA — Cape Town appeared normaly early today in response to the National Initiative for Reconciliations call for Christians to observe a day of prayer. Trains and buses appeared to be carrying average loads of workers and indications were that most workers had not heeded the call to stay at home in spite of rumours this week that workers would face violence if they did not stay at home.

Police Report Stonethrowing Attacks on Vehicles

MB090718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0714 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Oct 9, SAPA — Following is the SAP Directorate of Public Relations 8 am situation report on unrest in the country, received by SAPA at 9:00 am:

"The incidents of unrest reported since 7:00 pm last night were mostly confined to stonethrowing in which private vehicles, buses and police vehicles were the targets.

"Most of these incidents occurred in the western Cape with a few sporadic ones in Mamelodi near Pretoria, Kagiso near Krugersdorp, Lamontville near Durban and Galeshewe near Kimberley."

Security Forces Patrol Cape

MB090555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2152 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 8, SAPA — At least one youth was shot and wounded and 25 people arrested as violence flared in Mitchells Plain and Lansdowne today. While road barricades burned in the two suburbs, security forces in armoured vehicles patrolled, firing over a dozen teargas canisters in Lansdowne Road when pupils returning from a mass rally stoned a bus. A strong security contingent moved into lower Lansdowne Road this afternoon as youths in Mitchells Plain set up barricades.

Late tonight burning barricades flared thoughout Mitchells Plain, Lansdowne Road, Lansdowne, the Epping Market area, Valhalla Drive and Bellville South. Meanwhile the peninsula death toll since August 28 today rose to 45 as police confirmed that two unidentified Crossroads residents had been shot dead yesterday. Two other residents were wounded and arrested in this incident, police added.

Press Views Current Political Developments

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 6 October carries a report by Gary van Staden that says, "This week's announcement by a large retail network that it was going to shut up shop — and that the black consumer boycott had been a significant factor in this decision — could be just the first in a long line of boycott-hit white businesses." The chairman of Hepworths, a clothing store chain operating in Port Elizabeth (PE), said the closing of the shops "was due to the recession and to an 'extremely effective boycott by black buyers'." The president of the PE Chamber of Commerce said, "The boycott there has been pretty near 100 percent effective and the level of intensity of the boycott since it began (on July 15) has virtually never varied." East London is probably the hardest hit city in the region, Van Steden says, and although King William's Town is still officially under boycott, its situation is said to be improving. In Grahamstown the boycott "seems to be concentrated mainly on retail stores while other white-owned businesses have hardly been affected."

Another article in the same edition notes that increasing numbers of black parents are sending their children to private schools following the collapse of the school system in the townships. "Spokesmen for private schools in Johannesbrug and surrounding areas confirmed the increased flow of inquiries," and one school principal described the number of parents approaching his school as "large and unprecedented."

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says the reason for the lack of positive response from blacks to President Botha's promised reforms is that "although he was commendably addressing some of the worst symptoms of racial discrimination, he was not dealing with the disease iteself." Racial discrimination is entrenched through the new constitution, the Group Areas Act and the Population Register, and "Nothing that the State President has offered makes the removal of those racial distinctions mandatory." The government must spell out a program to remove racism, as opposed to the present programme of ameliorating the harsher aspects of it, it says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 October in its editorial welcomes the decision by Pretoria University this week to open its doors to all races, saying this means the five leading Afrikaans universities are now committed "to a greater or lesser extent" to accommodating students of other races.

On the same page *THE STAR* carries the first of two articles based on an "edited version" of an analysis of the ANC's aims and aspirations by Tom Lodge, Wits University lecturer in political studies. Lodge says that the recent consultative conference of the ANC in Kabwe, Zambia, "reflected a high level of morale among its participants and a general feeling of unity over essentials." The political resolutions at the conference did not represent any radical departures from previous policy. The main shifts came in organisation matters, Lodge says, with the resolve to broaden the base of guerrilla operations "with the recruitment of 'part-time' guerillas who would operate within their normal home areas." This strategy would achieve three objectives: "It would lessen the ANC's dependence on the flow of logistical support and manpower across South Africa's frontiers. It would deepen the popular roots of its struggle and broaden the base of its disciplined following. It would make a very significant erosion in the capacity of the South African state to govern black communities effectively." In the next stage of its struggle, then, the ANC's priorities will be organisational rather than military," Lodge says. "ANC activity will probably be less conspicously evident as the task of transforming its massive informal following into a disciplined adherence gets under way."

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 October in an editorial comments on the violence associated with organizations operating under the umbrella of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. It begins by noting that some of the organizations now in the UDF were the harshest critics and objectors to the "makgotla", or traditional bush courts, system. The editorial then reports the existence of "lawkeepers" in the eastern Cape, who operate under the banner of the UDF. The editorial notes that these lawkeepers are no different from the makgotlas, in that they "arbitrarily promote the control of black communities by the UDF" through the use of fear and violence. It then urges that the government take serious steps to protect the interests of innocent blacks, "if it is not to lose its credibility with the public".

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 6 October in its editorial comments on the apparent lack of appreciation by blacks of the government's reform plans. It begins by noting that after the four NP provincial congresses, "the reform plan of the government is clearly evident" to white leaders. However, black leaders sing "a different tune, similar to night following a very bright day." It notes that the "President's Council was set for inclusion of blacks in the political process, but these attempts are proving fruitless." It then notes that the governemnt "is showing some flexibility," but problems "exist on the black side — great divisions, and hardheadedness of the leaders". These phenomena are common in Africa, it continues. It urges that the reform process be initiated with the "black men who count," ands ends by noting that the reform process requires "a lot of perseverence" if it is to succeed.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 October comments on the explusion from South Africa of a French journalist this week and says: "It is only in countries that are undemocratic that reporters are given the marching orders. The reason for such action is frequently quite obvious. The tyrants do not wish to have their misdeeds given coverage through out the world. In today's world this is even more important for a bad press leads to a loss of investment confidence. We are in serious trouble in this particular sphere as things stand. South Africa now believes she has to cover-up all the things that are being perpetrated by officers of law and order. They cannot get away with it."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 October decries in its editorial the "distorted picture" of "a country burning" fostered by overseas journalists, and says it is surprising that the government "has kicked out only one correspondent and one photographer" during the state of emergency.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 7 October reports that Minister of Commerce and Industries Dawie de Villiers, has announced that the "Government has agreed to scrap legislation contained in the Liquor Act which prevents the free use of hotels, restaurants and other licensed establishments for people other than whites." The decision has been widely welcomed by the hotel and restaurant trade and is seen as a direct response to the recommendations from the Liquor Board, police and SA Tourism Board."

In its editorial of the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says: "We have to face the fact that the rand is not responding to the debt freeze and the reimposition of the dual exchange rate system." The capital boycott and the collapsed rand "has got the Botha government on the trot, and it appears that even conservative bankers (for whatever reasons) are intent on keeping it there." The solution to the crisis, it says, "is a package of economic measures that will put more rands into the pockets of the disadvantaged, and political ones that will address blacks' desires to participate meaningfully in government. One without the other is not going to help."

THE STAR in English on 8 October reports that "the Government has cleared the way for cinemas 'in specified central business districts' and for drive-in cinemas, to admit all races — provided individual applications are made by the owners." The announcement was made Monday by Piet Badenhorst, deputy minsiter of constitutional development and planning, the article says.

"Organised business will draw up a 'Business Charter' which will include a realistic set of barganing principles and a timetable for negotiations on power-sharing between all South Africans," *THE STAR* reports in another article. The executive heads of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) and the federated Chamber of Industires (FCI) told reporters at a press conference following their return from a recent trip to Western Europe and the United States, that organized business hoped to "build confidence in the process of reform."

On its editorial page *THE STAR* carries the second part of an article by Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at Wits University, which profiles members of the ANC National Executive Committee. The three most important members, Lodge says, are President Oliver Tambo, secretary-general Alfred Nzo, and Treasurer-general Thomas Nkobi. The "success the ANC has had in maintaining its unity and purpose in 25 years of exile is attributable in no small part to Tambo's personal qualities, he says. He notes that while Tambo works with the South African Communist Party, "his feelings concerning the SACP appear to be shaped more by his regard for its members as individuals rather than admiration for the Marxist premises of their politics."

Gary van Staden reports in the same edition that "Far-reaching demands — including stripping the Eastern Cape Development Board of control over black townships — have been made of the South African Government by the boycott-hit business communities of the Eastern Cape." Many business leaders have privately said that they are unhappy with the government's handling of the situation, Van Staden says. "No one (in the Government) seems to realise that for some people everything we have is on the line," he quotes one Port Elizabeth businessman as saying.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Aftrikaans on 8 October says in an article that "there is a desire by Western countries to play a more constructive role in the reform process in South Africa, but South Africa should show the skeptical outside world that it is prepared to continue with a meaningful reform agenda." These were the conclusions reached by a group of prominent businessmen following their visit to the United Nations, the United States, Britain and other EEC countries to present South Africa's case for reform.

In an editorial in the same issue *BEELD* says, "On his overseas trips Bishop Desmond Tutu undoubtedly has sympathetic audiences." His words are never doubted by them. Why should they be? He comes as a man of peace and as a Christian, the newspaper notes, and when he says violence is unavoidable, people reason that it must be true. This man of peace and a Christian has the advantage of his side, thanks to the ignorance of his audience, and can utter halftruths even if he does not traffic complete lies.

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 8 October reports comments by Peter Marais that "South African blacks must accept the offer by the state president and seize the opportunity to serve on the President's Council." "Do not ask what is on the table. Accept the offer and help to make up the menu," says Marais, a colored member of the President's Council. He says he was orginally very pessimistic about the President's Council, but he advises blacks not to let the chance slip by.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Outlines Serious Economic Problems

MB060708 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Press conference given by President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka on 4 October — live]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, comrades of the press, your excellencies, comrades, and friends: This morning I want to talk to you about our economy — what it is right now, the problems it is facing, and the measures the party and its government are taking to deal with those problems. I believe you are all familiar with the problems that our economy has been facing since 1975. However, for those of you who have forgotten the genesis of these problems, I shall take time to explain what these problems are and how they started before I come to deal wiith the measures we have taken to deal with a very serious [words indistinct] grave situation. For this reason, my introductory remarks today will be much longer than on previous occasions.

Comrade Chairman, since 1975 the Zambian economy has been facing a lot of difficulties. These difficulties have been brought about mainly by the critical shortage of foreign exchange to meet the needs of the economy. This shortage of foreign exchange has been caused by a number of factors, most of which are external in origin. These factors are widely known and have been discussed regularly in a variety of forums. One of them is the price of oil. Since 1973, the price of oil has increased tremendously from around $3 per barrel to at one time as much as $50 per barrel. At present, the price is around $24.60 per barrel. The implication of this is that Zambia is now spending eight times more on a barrel of oil than it did in 1973. In global terms, Zambia is now spending well in excess of $150 million on oil imports compared to only $17 million in 1973 and for a volume of oil that has been reduced by over 35 percent. This has meant that the foreign exchange which previously was allocated to non-oil imports is now diverted to oil thereby resulting in shortage of imports.

The second factor that has affected our economy is the fall in the price of copper, the country's main export commodity. The price of copper reached its peak in the first half of 1974. In the second half of that year, the price declined rapidly and has remained in this state since then except for set periods in 1979 and 1980 when the price went up (?satisfactorily) later. The price is now the lowest in real terms since the last world war. The price has gone down not only because the continuing economic recession in most of the copper consuming countries has reduced the demand for copper, but also because technical advances in industry have reduced the per unit utilization of copper. The result of this situation is that less copper is being consumed. Consequently the price of copper has fallen, resulting in less foreign exchange being earned per ton of copper exported.

Comrade Chairman, the third factor in Zambia's economic crisis has to do with the increase in the price of imports. While the prices of our export commodities have gone down, the prices of those goods which we have to import have continued to rise. The consequence is that the terms of trade, that is, the ratio between the prices of our export and those of our imports has gone down quickly and against us. In other words, where before a ton of copper could purchase a tractor, the price of copper has so fallen and the price of a tractor has so risen that we now need five tons of copper to purchase the same tractor. Under these circumstances, Zambia either exports five times more goods to maintain the previous level of imports or in the absence of growth in exports to suffer five times reduction in imports. The latter is what has happened.

The fourth factor that has affected Zambia is its debt problem. By world standards, Zambia's external debt at around $4.5 billion is not excessive, but this increase in the prices of both oil and other imports and with the decline in the foreign exchange received the debt service has become an (?additional) problem. Increased interest rates has made the situation even worse.

Comrade chairman, the fifth and most serious problem facing the Zambian econmy is the decline in copper production. The decline has been as follows:

In year 1976 we produced 712,000 tons of copper. In 1978 we produced 654,000 tons. In 1980 we produced 612,000 tons. In 1982 we went down further still to produce 584,000 tons, and last year, 1984, we produced only 525,000 tons.

Comrade chairman, at first this decline in copper production was regarded as temporary. It is however now clear, quite clear, that this decline represents the fundamental change in the performance of the mining industry. The present copper mining industry has been in existence for over 50 years. During this period most of the good and cheap ores have been exploited. Most of the remaining ores are marginal and the cost of their exploitation is higher than the market price of copper, hence the decline in production and in profitability of the industry. This decline is being accelerated by a shortage of staff in key areas of production and of essential input due to the serious problem of foreign exchange I have already referred to above. (?For all these reasons) it is now agreed that the mining industry has now at most only a decade or two to go before ending its domination of the Zambian economy and be reduced to a relatively [words indistinct].

What will the Zambian economy be like without the mining industry which has sustained it and which now accounts for over 95 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings and employs a large labor force? Already the shortage of foreign exchange has made a dramatic fall in the level of imports. Imports at present are less than 50 percent of the level of (?1975). This fall in imports has meant that our industries do not have enough raw materials to continue operating normally. It has been estimated that the industrial sector is operating only at about 30 percent of its capapcity. In individual companies the situation is so critical that some have had even to close down for lack of raw materials. Moreover, the shortage of essential spares has made increasingly difficult the maintenace of capital [word indistict] rolling stock and the general infrastructure. It has also reduced the nation's capacity to provide such essential services as road transport.

All these problems in commerce and industry have affected employment creation. With the population growing at over 3 percent, Zambia now faces the most serious unemployment situation since independence. The shortage of foriegn exchange has also affected the availability of the ordinary consumer goods which the country has (?the need for). Even the availability of such commodities as drugs and educational material is (?wretched). The overall result of the shortage of foreign exchange is that the prices have tended to move upward as the supply of goods is exceeded by demand for them.

The economic problems facing Zambia is looked at also in terms of our economic relations with other countries. Owing to this serious shortage of foreign exchange, Zambia is not in a position to meet all her obligations in respect of imports and services from other countries. For this reason, payment arrears have accumulated and these now stand at just over $500 million. Because of these problems, Zambia's credit worthiness has been eroded and all the export guarantee facilities which the country used freely enjoy are now not (?available). For this reason, exporters to Zambia who are now not protected by these guarantees are having to charge more for their exports to Zambia in order to cover the risks of delayed payments. This is increasing inflation in Zambia.

[Word indistinct] repayments are also not being met on time and over the last 2 years the country has had to seek relief by debt rescheduling. The overall result of these problems is that the production in the economy, and especially in the industrial sector, has fallen. The poor performance of agriculture over the last 3 years due to the drought has worsened. The general lack of growth in the economy which, incidentally, [words indistinct] worsened by the rapid expansion in the rate of population growth, is best illustrated in terms of constant per capita income expressed in [words indistinct] value of U.S. dollars.

To take only 4 years, the situation is as follows: I will mention the year first, then the (?income) per capita in [word indistinct] dollars: (?1970) — 404.1; 1975 — 391.6; 1980 — 330.6; 1983 — 319. As we will be seeing from these figures, our income has been falling and this is why Zambia is now eligible for other assistance which is normally reserved for the poorest countries.

The problems of the economy can also be illustrated in terms of the country's balance of payments. Due to the fall in our earnings in relation to our foreign payments, Zambia has between 1975 and 1982 experienced a balance of payments deficit every year except in 1979. The situation in 1983 and 1984 has been no better.

I will read here first the year then balance of payments deficit in millions of kwacha: 1974 — plus 8.0; 1975 — minus 152.7; 1980 — minus157.5; 1982 — minus 42.3. These deficits have gone to finance repayment arrears and have contributed in making the economic position of the country difficult. The problems of the Zambian economy can be looked at also from the point of view of the government revenue. Government derives its revenue principally from taxes. These taxes are either direct (?deductions), such as those paid by individuals and companies, or indirect, such as those paid in respect of commodities like beer, petrol, cigarettes [word indistinct]. Revenue from all these taxes depends mainly on the ability of the economy to produce at satisfactory levels. Owing to the problems already referred to, and in particular the fall in imports and in the level of production, the [words indistinct] has been eroded. Because of this the government is not receiving in real terms as much revenue as before.

The fact that this lack of growth in revenue has occurred at a time when costs have increased has worsened the situation. For this reason government has (?deficits). (?Financing) in recent years has been as follows. I read [words indistinct] the figure in millions of kwacha: 1975 — minus379; 1980 — minus483; 1982 — minus 764.5; 1984 — minus 827. Thus there is need for action.

Comrades, if no action is taken, the problems which I have outlined earlier will continue and, in fact, intensify as production in the mining industry continues to decline for the reasons already given. It is important there to stress that the decline of our mining industry is irreversible. All mining has to come to an end at some point, either because the known ores have been exhausted or because of the increase in the cost of mining makes further operations uneconomic. I recognized the dilema facing the economy and in my address to the Third National Convention I said, and I quote: What is important for Zambia is to realize that this unfavorable trend will continue and is bringing nearer the day when most of our mines will begin an economic (?slide) and when the contribution from this sector to the national economy will be insignificant.

Comrade chairman, what these words mean is that in the not too distant future the mining industry will not be able to sustain the rest of the economy by its earnings of foreign exchange. Most likely the industry's earnings will be sufficient only for sustaining the industry itself at a reduced level of operation. Where will the rest of the economy find its foreign exchange? If the country is to plan forward these questions must be answered. If we delay addresing this problem we shall not respond to the crisis facing the nation and the future will continue to be bleak. Our first strategy should be to direct our energies at creating new sources of foreign exchange. As these new sources develop and grow, the country should simultaneously adopt those policies which will minimize the use of foreign exchange. In this way the foreign exchange gap will be gradually (?breeched).

Comrade chairman, let me now refer to action already taken by the party and government. In order to (?understand) properly the new policy, it is necessary first of all to outline the actions which the party and governemnt have already taken to address this problem of foreign exchange carefully and the other related problems facing the coutnry. First of all, at the beginning of 1983, the kwacha was devalued by 20 percent and later in the year a flexible exchange rate system was adopted. The objective of this policy was at once to discourage the use of foreign exchange by making imports more expensive, and improve the competitiveness of our exports.

Secondly, producer prices of agricultural products have been increased regularly over the last few yeears. The objectives of this policy were to increase local production and to discourage imports and the use of foreign exchange and to improve the income of the rural population.

Third, in 1984 the policy of increasing tax on capital goods and raw materials was [word indistint] to sustain further by changing [word indistinct] This policy was adopted for two reasons. It was firstly aimed at discouraging capital goods which consume foreign exchanges and which have the effect of discouraging employment. It was also aimed at stimulating the emergence of local raw materials. This policy was extended further in 1985 by the abolititon of manufacturers rebates, which have encouraged the use of imported raw materials even where local substitutes were available.

Fourth, the party and government have taken action to inject substantial foreign resources in the imports of agricultural and industrial equipment. The objective of this policy is not only to support the policies already adopted in these sectors, but also to gradually turn these sectors into the mainstay of the economy in place of the mining sector. Accordingly, loans have been negotiated to enable the party and its government to inject [word indistinct] 25 million kwacha into the agricultural sector and over 75 million kwacha into the industrial sector. At the same time, substantial resources from both the World Bank and the EEC are being put into the mining industry in order to strengthen and enable it to generate resources for the economy while this process of reform is going on.

Finally, comrade chairman, this party and its government have continued to reduce the expenditure by cutting down subsidies and by other means. [words indistinct] me, comrade chairman, for more [word indistinct].

The reforms to which I have just referred are quite [word indistinct] and marks Zambia as one of those countries on the continent of Africa trying to address her problems. However, owing to the fact that the Zambian economy has been almost totally dependent on the mining industry, an industry which that is now rapidly approaching its demise, the process of reform has to be intensified and accelarated. If this is not done, the process of moving from total dependence on the mining industry, to dependence on nonmineral exports will be extremely difficult. In the respect, the main areas requiring further reform are the exchange rates regime and the methods of allocating foreign exchange. Let me discuss [words indistinct]

Up to the middle of 1983, Zambia had a fixed exchange rate system whereby the relation between the kwacha and the other currencies was maintained fairly constant and was varied only from time to time on the basis of dicisions taken by the party and its government. From the middle of 1983, the system was made more flexible and the kwacha was allowed to slide downwards, slowly, in small but regular devaluations. In support of these arrrangements a system was maintained whereby for an individual to obtain exchange he had to [words indistinct] to obtain an import licence issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. If such licence was obtained, then the potential importer had to apply to his bank or the Bank of Zambia for an allocation of foreign exchange. Owing to scarcity of foreign exchange, allocation of foreign exchange was not automatic and he had to struggle for it over a long period. The system was also supported by an elaborate structure of foreign exchange regulations to control travel abroad, the [words indistinct] of foreign exchange by individuals and in all this [words indistinct]. This regime of (?foreign exchange) was being enforced by a large number of (?government staff?).

The fixing of the rates and the allocation of foreign exchange in the manner I have just described suffered [words indistinct]. Firstly, the system was not sufficient to respond to the accute [word indistinct) economic problems facing the nation. The system of devaluation was not designed to deal with [words indistinct] facing the economy brought about by the long-term decline of the mining industry. [Words indistinct] basically with what was understood to be a short-term [word indistinct] in the economy.

Now that the perception of the Zambian crisis has changed and we understand that the mining industry is moving toward the end of its economic life,. new approaches are required to respond fully and on a continuing basis (?to this effect] [passage indistinct].

[Words indistinct] of foreign exchange which could not [words indistinct] among private individuals, thereby depriving the economy of much needed (?currency).

Thirdly, recent exchange rates (?related to vital) foreign exchange [words indistinct]. The exchange rate can, in this respect, (?be considered) as vital (words indistinct]. These (?prices) have been raised from time to time in order to encourage [passage indistinct].

Comrade chairman, the first problem that requires further attention relates to the use of local raw materials. Owing to the measures that have already been taken by this party and its government, there is an increased tendency to utilize local raw materials. Already industry is using more local timbers, maize, cotton, vegetables, etcetera, etcetera. Owing to the shortage of foreign exchange, currencies [words indistinct] medium-term, it is important that the use of local raw materials should be intensified. Comrades, for this to happen the prices of local raw materials must be lower compared to those of imports. If imports are cheaper this change will not take place [words indistinct] is to buy from the cheap (?rate) in order to maximize the [word indistinct]. The exchange rate is the best (?treatment) for changing [words indistinct]. However, since the time for effecting these basic changes in the economy is short, the exchange rate policy must be employed in such a way that (?it will lead) to positive action in as short a time as possible.

These problems must be addressed in making the economy respond more quickly to the crisis (?which relates) to the use of capital goods and labor in the economy. While capital equipemnt has to be imported at great cost in foreign exchange, labor is available in Zambia. It is the policy of this party and its government to maximize the use of labor in the process of [word indistinct]. Owing to comparatively low cost of foreign exchange, [words indistinct] is preferable to use capital equipment instead of the abundant and increasingly idle labor. [Words indistinct] of capital equipment in relation to labor must be changed in favor of labor. Hence, the best instrument to achieve this is the exchange rate policy. However, as the cost of capital equipment increases, [words indistinct] of foreign exchange is (?designed) that the exchange rate policy must be such that will respond automatically to the declining volume of foreign exchange.

The [word indistinct] problem to be addressed is the persistent balance of payments deficits. These deficits show that the economy is living well beyond its means. Because of these deficits, Zambia's external debt by way of payment arrears has increased. If the deficits are not arrested these debts will continue and grow even further. And the way of dealing with these deficits is to discourage the use of consumption of foreign goods items by making them less attractive. Again the exchange rate is the best instrument of achieving this.

Comrade chairman, countrymen, the final problem that must be dealt with has to do with the allocation of foreign exchange. This present system of import licences and manual allocation of foreign exchange involves a considerable number of administrative [word indistinct]. There is no way [words indistinct].

In my address to the National Convention in 1984, I summarized this problem in the following way (?quote): In the circumstances [passage indistinct].

Comrade chairman, [words indistinct] to address other problems which [words indistinct]. It is now my duty to inform the nation of the decision which this party and its government have taken in this respect. With effect from today, 4 October 1985, Zambian kwacha will be linked to an (?extensive) basket of currencies that determine the exchange value vis a vis foreign currencies. At that time the free exchange rates wwill be adopted for the kwacha and exchange rate will be determined in the marketplace.

At the same time, the present system of allocating foreign exchange by the Bank of Zambia will be discontinued. Instead a form of auction system will be used both determining the exchange rate and the (?assessment of) items exempted to allocate foreign exchange through [word indistinct].

Comrades, let me explain briefly now how this system will work. Before the auction starts it will be essential to draw up a foreign exchange (?licence) covering all resources available. All the foreign exchange (?will) be auctioned, except for the following purposes: a. use by this party and this government; b. use by the Bank of Zambia; c. [words indistinct]; d. [words indistinct]; e. [passage indistinct]. However the ruling exchange rates will apply. Where foreign exchange is earmarked for a (?particular fixture), for example agriculture or industry [passage indistinct]. The auction system will be conducted on a weekly basis. [passage indistinct]